PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland on & along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BRANCH

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,744—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 9 P.M. 1907.				
24th Mar.	PENINSULAR.	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7961	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR.	5294	HIMALAYA	6393
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7913	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Brindisi and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Suez Canal.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th March, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY-GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,265	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SYDNEY	4,265	Combe	28th April "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 21 months.
1st Class Rs. 734, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

32, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FEB. 1st.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	690
Liverpool	550	900	476	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*320	450	*575
Karachi	40	...	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	Aston Hall	4500	29th Ja	12thFeb	24thFeb	24th Ma direct
A	City of Bombay	4500	9th Feb	23rd "	7th Mar	27th "
A	City of Manchester	9400	20th "	1st Mar	11th "	20th "
B	Mowby Hall	7300	28th "	13th "	24th "	30th "
B	Branksome Hall	7400	14th Mr	28th "	9th Apr	16thApr
A	Trafford Hall	4000	23rd "	4th Apr	14th "	20th "
B	Merton Hall	4383	30th "	13th "	25th "	1st May
B	City of Delhi	8284	14th "	25th "	7th May	11th "

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LD. BS. ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—viz.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	19 Mar.	11 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	20 Mar.	5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	22 Mar.	10 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	23 Mar.	8 a.m. (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on MONDAY, 19th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 22rd Mar, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHEBA," 3,024 tons, on or about 27th March, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.

17th March, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,114	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May, "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6043	25th March 1903
† AUSTRIA	R. Colleduni	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	6786	30th " "
PERSIA	P. Cragnolico	5894	7th May "
*FILIPPO ARFELLA	Radoicic	5834	9th June "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 490	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company whilst taking about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

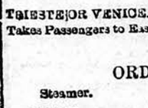
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrocigo	5,035	31st March 1903

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,530	G. Canepa	15th Apr. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,593	M. Saporiti	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	603	Rs. 353	Rs. 135
Return tickets available 2 years	903	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 515; 2nd Class, Rs. 385. Special Rates for Missionaries

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

THE HALF YEARLY BOXING TOURNAMENT
OF THE 2nd Bn. The ROYAL SCOTS
open to the Bombay Garrison and Navy
WILL BE HELD
IN THE GYMNASIUM, COLABA,
ON THE NIGHTS OF THE 19th, 20th & 21st.
FIGHTING COMMENCES AT 9 P. M.
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Seats can be booked at S. ROSE and Co's, Music Sellers.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for SUPPLY of STORES to the School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops, during the year 1906-07 not later than the 20th instant. Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the Undersigned on any office day during the office hours. The Undersigned is not bound to accept any or the lowest tender.

CECIL L BURNS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 16th March, 1906.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1906.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6-30 P. M., on MONDAY, 19th instant.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th March, 1906.

NOTICE.

ELEPHANT BRAND CEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has recently come to the knowledge of I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd., of 4, Eastcheap, London, that certain dealers in Bombay have been importing PORTLAND CEMENT bearing thereon a representation of an ELEPHANT or ELEPHANTS in imitation of the Trade Mark of I. C. Johnson and Co., Ltd. NOTICE is therefore hereby given that proceedings will be taken against any person or persons who may import or endeavour to import any Portland Cement having thereon any Label or words which may be considered to be an infringement of the Label or Trade Mark or Trade Marks of I. C. Johnson & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. TOWHILL, SHARP and Co., of Tavistock Lane, Fort, Bombay, are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency of "ELEPHANT BRAND" CEMENT.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, & Co.,
Solicitors, for I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd.,
30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below :—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.		H. M.
Bombay G. I. P. R.	dep.	15 0	Time.	
Poona S. M. R.	arr.	18 45		38 35
	dep.	19 35		
Hubli "	dep.	14 27		
Bangalore "	arr.	5 35		

UP TRAINS.

Bangalore S. M. R.	dep.	22 30		
Hubli "	dep.	12 50	Time.	
Poona G. I. P. R.	arr.	6 20	H. M.	
	dep.	7 5	36 20	
Bombay "	arr.	10 50		

Single journey through Fares in either direction.
First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-9-0.
Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-5-0.
Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely, at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows :—

For a First Class Compartment, 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment, 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment, 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable be reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 15th January, 1906.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th Instant, both dates inclusive,

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th March, 1906.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary of the appointment is fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by 5 annual increments without Exchange compensation or any other allowances.

Service in this appointment will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Indian Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Port Commissioners.

Candidates must have received a thorough business training and possess such qualifications as in the opinion of the Commissioners will fit them to relieve the Vice-Chairman of much of the work connected with the administration of the affairs of the Trust and generally assist him in discharging the duties of his Office.

The age of the candidates should not exceed 40 years.

A candidate selected from Home will be provided with a first-class passage to Calcutta.

C. KILLICK,
Actg. Secretary.

The 5th March, 1906.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1906 :—

1. For SUPPLY of STATIONERY & DRAWING MATERIALS during the year 1906-07.

2. For ANNUAL REPAIRS to TRUST BUILDINGS and PETTY WORKS during the year 1906-07.

2. Form of Tender may on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers during the office hours. The rates tendered for should be only for the samples seen in the Engineer's Office as no other samples will be substituted instead.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 for the supply of Stationery and Drawing Materials and Rs. 500 for Annual Repairs to Trust Buildings, &c., to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 12th March, 1906.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 22nd March, for the ERECTION and CONSTRUCTION of New Office Premises and Godowns at the Junction of Frere and Ballard Roads, Bombay. Plans, specifications, Bills of Quantities and Conditions of Contract may be seen and all other particulars ascertained during office hours at the Office of the Architect, Mr. C. F. STEVENS, King's Buildings, Hornby Road, where blank Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MARSHALL SONS & Co. Ld. ENGINEERS.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on MONDAY the 26th Inst. at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time) for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1905.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1905.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation and are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint 2 Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.
Agents.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. Co. LD.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd Inst. to the 5th Prox. both days inclusive.

Bombay, 17th March 1906;

THE SORAB MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

ALL CREDITORS or PERSONS having CLAIMS of any DESCRIPTION against the above Company (now in Voluntary Liquidation) are hereby required to submit full particulars of their respective claims, with their Names and Address, to the Undersigned as Liquidator of the said Company, at the Registered Office of the Company, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 20th day of June, 1906, after which date the assets of the Company will be distributed without reference to any claims of which Notice shall not have been received by the Liquidator.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY
Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th March, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOTIFIES that my Brother-in-law, J. F. D'MONTE is PROPOSING TO SELL the property of my late Father-in-law situated at Dadur comprising of the Cart and a House thereon bearing Collectors Old No. 2, New no. 3443, Old survey No. 373, New Survey No. 1-1453, admeasuring 833 sqr. yards, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward G. No. 3210, Street No. 704. I, on behalf of my child, intimate that we hold one-third share (which you admitted) in the property as LAWFUL HEIRS to the late J. L. S. D'MONTE through my deceased husband, THOMAS D'MONTE and his child.

If any person or persons purchase the property should hold himself or themselves RESPONSIBLE for our CLAIM.

ROSE MONICA D'MONTE,
widow of late THOMAS D'MONTE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 25 letters.

A copy of the 1903 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for
TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : "ARTWARE, LONDON."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARQUES and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar available at Moderate Rates. Apply BAPOO SHERKER, Head Office, Wai.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application, at the Bank.

J. BIGNELL,
Bombay, 1st January, 1906. Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th Instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of Houses Nos. 25-27, 29-33, 35-37, 39-44, 43-45 47-49, case No. 334, 335, 336, 337, 338 and 3 9 and Ward Nos. 7, 8, 9-10, 11 and 12 Abdool Rahiman Street.

AUCTION SALE OF valuable landed property situate at Dharavi, Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the property situate at Dharavi and described as under at 5 p.m., on SATURDAY the 31st day of March, 1906 by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ahmed Sulleman, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of July 1904.

All that piece or parcel of land or Koras ground containing by admeasurement five thousand one hundred and twenty-four square yards on there about and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 253, New No. 1325, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 8/301, 1/305 and all which premises are situate at Dharavi at Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the ground of Sokoor Koracha on or towards the West and South by the ground of Altwar Furnan and on or towards the North partly by Government ground and partly by the Dharavi Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., attorneys to the mortgagee at their Office at 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th March, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES GLAZED OXFORD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Consignee and on account and at the risk of Messrs Hemraj Vallubhdass and Gordhandass Gosuldass who are trading in the name of Haridass Tricumdass.

K.B.M. { 6409-11, 6423-24, 6425-29, 6430 32, 6438-39 } 15 cases each 60 pieces Glazed Oxford, 23 inches, 60 to 65 yds.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, bentwood chairs, cushioned chairs, hatstand, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, iron safes, cots, show cases, a lot of Jaipur stone figures, musical box, new cyclostyle duplicating apparatus, etc.

1 Paris French make folding harmonium, in good order.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Scoundy & Co.
By order of Mr. S. P. Ratanchander and on account and at the risk of Mr Sureshar Mukerji of Calcutta.
1 gramophone with records, 1 hand harmonium, acetylene table, hand, revolving and bracket lamps and burners.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 Gharikokha.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 CASES KEROSINE OIL.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 20th Instant at 2 p.m. (R.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Port Trust Godown No. 2 at Darookhana, Masagon, by order of The Bombay Company, to close account.

About 400 Cases Kerosine Oil.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 800 EMPTY MACHINERY BOXES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant at noon (R.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sun Mills on Ferguson Road, Parel, by order of the agents of the said mill and on account and at the risk of Adamji Nurbhoy of Ful Gull.

About 800 Empty Machinery Boxes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the box will have to be removed within 4 day from the date of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 27th Instant at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the second floor in Dhun Building opposite Sargent House on Apollo Bunder valuable and neat latest design teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet, cabinets, marble top tables, roll top table, corner, cabinet, dining table, sideboard, almira, bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, Hinks, and Dismar's hanging and table lamps, carpets, satsuma pedestals, table ornaments square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne in good order icebox, glass fish bowl, Singers hand sewing machine, prambulator, electric fan with battery, microscope, standard oil stove pictures, glassware, crockery plated ware etc the property of M. LESLIE Esq.

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Bombay, 19th March, 1906.

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Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
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BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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MURDER OF A WIFE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal by Basappa bin Bhikappa, who was convicted in January last, by Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with murder in having on the 26th December last, at Hubli, killed his wife Tulswa by strangling her. On the 16th of that month the accused, on returning unexpectedly to his house found his wife and one Karbasaya under circumstances which admitted of only one conclusion. The latter effected his escape with the assistance of one Ladsahib and the woman also ran away from the house. The accused went and complained to one Faridsahib, and informed him that a sum of Rs. 50 and a nose-ring were missing. With the assistance of Faridsahib, the accused was traced to one Dayamawa, and a kind of reconciliation was effected between the husband and his wife, who returned to his house two days later. The sum of Rs. 50 could not, however, be traced, and it was clear, said the Sessions Judge, that this loss and his dishonour pressed upon the mind of the accused. Nevertheless he continued to live with his wife though there were continuous quarrels between them. On the evening of Tuesday 26th December, they had a violent quarrel, and a neighbour heard the woman cry out as though in pain, but he did not interfere, as such quarrels had been of frequent occurrence. The next morning the accused went and informed the police patel that during the night, three Walikars, whom he named, had entered his house and beaten his wife to death. The police patel went to the scene and sent off the body to Dharwar with a report to the above effect. The accused accompanied the body. The following day the chief constable saw the accused, and the latter made a confession to a third-class Magistrate, in which he said that he slapped his wife thrice and she fell down and died. The medical evidence showed that there were seven superficial abrasions on the neck, a large abrasion and nineteen small abrasions on the right side, and five abrasions on the back and shoulders of the deceased. The 'post mortem' appearances pointed to strangulation. In his first statement the accused said he was angry for the loss of both his honour and his money. He became disgusted with and exasperated against his wife. He abused her very much. She abused him in vile terms, and losing his senses at this provocation, he gave her two or three blows on the head. She fell down. He said he would never look on her face again, and that his honour was gone, and abused her, and with his right hand he squeezed her throat as she was lying on her back. She died immediately. Taking the case as a whole, Mr. Crump had no doubt that the accused killed his wife, and that he intended to cause her death. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence set aside the conviction for murder, found the accused guilty under the first part of Section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

AT the Morgue, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, concluded his inquiry regarding the death of Kasibai, the Hindu woman, who was killed by the collapse of a house at Cheera Bazaar on the 23rd February last. Superintendent Stanford led the evidence.

Shapurji Chanjibhai, the mistri in charge of the repairs in the fallen building, was further examined. He said he removed the south wall from the top carefully after getting the owner's permission. It was removed down to the ground. A gap was made of fifteen feet wide from top to bottom. It did not interfere with the support of the different floors. Beams were stuck into that wall. It was a frame wall. The frame was left intact; the masonry only was removed. Round posts were put to support the frame in place of masonry removed. Three such posts were placed on each floor. Mr. Merwanji, the engineer, saw the posts and approved of them. The whole gap was finished two days before the fall, and the posts were put on all floors eight days before the occurrence. Before commencing the work, witness caused the tiles on the west slope to be completely removed by the day labourers. The east slope was partially stripped of tiles. He thought this was a month before the occurrence. The head carpenter, Babaji Genoo, never told witness that the roof was shaky or that there was weight on it. About eight or ten days before the fall he told Babaji that he was going to get another man in his place as he was unsatisfactory. He was irregular in his attendance. As to the other carpenters they were related to the head carpenter. Witness put up one prop to the roof a month before the fall, and another eight days before the occurrence. He put them up for strength. Eight days before the fall he had some more tiles removed from the east slope. Witness was on the ground floor when the house fell. He had no theory as to what caused the fall. The beams in the south wall were not rotten. There were no complaints as to the way in which the wall was being taken down or as to the probable danger in taking it down. The Municipal Inspectors saw the carpenters put the props and did not object.

Mr. Manekji Hormusji, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, said he inspected the house on the morning of the 24th February. At that time the upper part of the house was removed to the third floor. He could form no theory as to the cause of the collapse. He noticed posts supporting the beams of the south wall on the upper floors. From the evidence he had heard he could not come to any definite conclusion; but the tiles had nothing to do with the fall, because if the roof was going to fall it would have fallen eight days before when the weight of the tiles was heavier. He thought the north wall was pushed out by the falling of the roof and something must have interfered with the support of the roof. There was no danger in pulling down the south wall if the beams were supported.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of Kasibai was due to internal injuries caused by her having been buried under the debris of a portion of a house which accidentally fell on her.

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Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength, besides not having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVISON—March 12, at Lahore, the wife of J Nelson Davison, a daughter.

JOHNSTON—March 11, at Simla, the wife of Major H M Johnston, 15th Lancers, (Cureton's Mcoltaners), of a daughter.

MAXWELL LEFROY—March 9, at Pusa Bengal, the wife of Harold Maxwell-Lefroy, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—GOUGH—March 10, at Shahjahanpur, by special license, W Davis Captain, R A M C, son of the late J Davis Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, to Ethel Mary, daughter of Archibald E Gough, of Clevedon, Somerset.

YOUNG—CRUICKSHANKS—March 12, at Coconada, by the Rev Ralph E Smith, Samuel Gosnell Young, to Matilda (Tilly) Cruickshanks.

DEATHS.

FOOTE—March 12, at Ishapore, Jeanie, the dearly loved wife of Major H B Foote, R A.

HOSKINS—March 8, at Rajpur, Dehra Dun, Frances Rebecca, aged 65 years, 5 months, the beloved wife of Charles Hoskins, retired Subordinate Judge, Oudh.

O'CONNOR—March 4, while breaking journey at Dinapore, of heart disease, Cahal Bryan O'Connor, dearly loved younger child of Surgeon Major O'Connor (retired).

RATH—March 15, at Madras, Frederick Charles Rath, aged 51.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 6-14m., 8-3a. Low water., 0-53m, 0-40a.

Bombay Flour Mill Company. Marine Street, 3 p.m.

Government Telegraph Recreation Club, Annual Athletic meeting, Oval 2-15 p.m. Dance at the Club, Waudby Road, 9-30 p.m.

Half yearly Boxing Tournament of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, Colaba Gymnasium, 9 p.m.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some currency notes, a book and a sheep have been taken charge of by the Police, and are now lying at the Head Police Office, awaiting owners.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4 098, the daily average being 146. The total of new patients was 545.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Ceylon will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

DEATH OF A PROMISING YOUNG MAN.—Mr. Piedade F. Rebello died at Poona on Monday last, after a protracted illness of over a month from typhoid fever. The deceased who belonged to a respectable family of Mangalore was very popular in Poona by reason of his talent for music.

BEWARE OF NEW SERVANTS.—A report has been made to the police by Cullianji Mowji, residing in Vithalwady, that on Friday morning, while he was taking his breakfast, a servant whom he had engaged only a fortnight ago, disappeared, taking with him complainant's gold watch, chain, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 410 from the pocket of his 'bundee,' which he had left in another room of the house.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—At Foras Road Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Gungabai, a Hindu woman, aged 16 years. On Saturday, the deceased had a quarrel with another woman about a young man whom the deceased had abused. The other woman threatened to report her conduct to her husband. Shortly afterwards the deceased was seen jumping into a well, and when taken out she was found to be dead. A verdict of suicide was returned.

FIRE IN COLABA COTTON GREEN.—About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in some stacks of cotton bales belonging to Messrs. Mitchell and Co., and stored in the Colaba Cotton Green. On receiving the information the Colaba and the Fort fire-engines promptly repaired to the scene, but could not be utilised for half an hour owing to there being no water in the main. Immediately the supply could be had the Colaba fire-engine operated upon the burning bales and within half an hour put down the flames. About fifteen hundred bales were damaged either by fire or water and the nett loss is estimated at Rs. 1,30,000. The damage is covered by insurance. It is believed that the bales were ignited owing to spontaneous combustion.

THE BITER BIT.—On Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Jamsetji Hospital, touching the death of Govind Padmaji, a Hindu aged about thirty. On the representation that he was a contractor for labourers he induced a number of labourers to pay him small sums of money as a deposit to secure them employment. As he failed to do so, the men began to clamour for the return of their money and threatened to expose him. As he could not refund the money, he purchased a rupee worth of opium from a license vendor on the 14th inst., and swallowed it. The same evening he was found lying unconscious in his room and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Coroner's jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CYCLIST.—In the Morgue at Camateeputa, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry yesterday relative to the death of John P. Pinto, (31), a clerk in the Public Works Department Secretariat, who was, on the previous evening, run over by a brougham, driven by a coachman named Kalian Mana, at the junction of Thakoredwar and Girgaum roads. The evidence showed that while the coachman of the brougham, in which were seated three Parsees, attempted to drive past a victoria in front of him, he swerved his carriage somewhat, which caused one of the shafts to strike the deceased, who was knocked down from his bicycle, and run over. The horse, being excited, ran faster after the occurrence; but it was brought to a stands till at some distance from the spot. Deceased was unconscious, and was removed in a ghurry by a policeman; but the injuries proved fatal. The inquiry has been adjourned.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. was held on Friday evening in the premises of the Institution, Apollo Bunder, and additional interest was lent to the proceedings by the fact that that was the last annual gathering in the old building. Long before another year comes round the committee hope to be suitably housed in the adjoining new, handsome and commodious building which is rapidly nearing completion. Mr. H. E. E. Procter (President) presided over a large attendance, which included the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Rev. R. S. Heywood, Rev R. Ryder Smith, Rev. W. E. Orgawe, Rev. Mr Karmar-kar, Major and Mrs. Kean, Mr. and Mrs. F. Anderson Messrs R. G. Monteath, D. M. Inglis, J. Macdonald C. H. Harvey, G. H. Hubbard, G. D. Turner, J. McWhirter (Secretary), A. C. Owen, A. R. Kirk, Miss McMurray, Miss Counningham and Signor A. Pitaglo.

After singing the 100th Psalm and prayer by the Rev. R. S. Heywood Mr. J. McWhirter, the popular general secretary read some extracts from the annual report which have already appeared in these columns. The chief item was the new Building fund which showed that another Rs. 60,000 was still wanted clear the new home from debt.

The President remarked that their keynote that evening was one of deep thankfulness for the many blessings vouchsafed to them during the year. In the previous year they did well, but he considered that last year their progress had in every way exceeded that of the former year. Their spiritual life which was the most important part of the Institution had undoubtedly been strengthened. Their spiritual life was the real test of their life in the Association, for they must always remember that the social and athletic sides were only adjuncts to it: In regard to the building question during the year subscriptions amounted to Rs. 17,000 and they still required Rs. 90 000 before the building would be clear of debt. Every member of the Association ought to make up his determination to clear off the debt within the next few years. If they could do so, they would hand down a legacy to those who came after for which they would be grateful. There was a letter some time ago in a Bombay newspaper referring to the begging of not only themselves but also of the Young Ladies. It was quite true they had had to appeal to the public for support of the Association which was composed of between three and four hundred young men. He thought that man—if it was a man—who wrote that letter was absolutely wrong in saying that members had done nothing themselves. In 1904 the subscription from members amounted to Rs. 1,800, and from the outsides public Rs. 1,500. Last year the subscriptions from members amounted to Rs. 5 300 (Applause), and those from the public to Rs. 6,800. That showed a distinct advance in subscriptions from members. They had to remember that the subscriptions from the public were chiefly introduced by the members. Possibly that was what the gentleman who wrote the letter complained of. "Surely," exclaimed the President, "there can be no harm, if we cannot find all the money ourselves in asking our friends who sympathise with us to help us on our way. (Applause.) He was glad to think in regard to finance that the raising of the minimum subscription from 8 annas to one rupee per month, as he suggested last year, had had the effect of producing a balance on the right side. It was not a very big one, but at any rate it was a credit balance. (Applause), it was a distinctly sound thing. They were glad to welcome Mr. Anderson back again, and with him Mr. McWhirter, who had been the life and soul of every useful work carried on in the building. (Applause). That Association ought to make real, steady progress. (Applause).

The Bishop of Bombay, met with a hearty reception on rising to address the gathering. He expressed his pleasure at finding himself at last on that platform. It was not the first time that he had been in touch with the work of the Association in Bombay, though it was his first appearance there and he understood it was likely to be his last, as they were shortly to move into new premises. It seemed to him a dreadfully sad thing that they were so overshadowed with debt. A sum of Rs 54,000 was no light matter to clear off, and he hoped they would make all efforts to reduce it as soon as possible. His Lordship then announced that he would be pleased to give Rs. 100 if they could find nine other by. May day who would do likewise, and in that manner Rs. 1,000 would be liquidated. (Applause) Bishop Pym then gave a brief but eloquent address on "Grit" in its moral significance. Emerson he said, had defined Grit as. "The power to stand alone in the performance of duty." The charge of the Light Brigade was physical grit of a high order, and His Lordship then gave illustrations of moral grit of a high order. Grit also might be in character, and so far that Association was concerned that which would make for the lasting and ending nature of the association was public spirit, and esprit de corps among the members. The essence of grit was their loyalty to what they knew to be the highest and best for the public good. He hoped this would ever be the governing principle of their Association, and he had no doubt they would find grit sufficient in the Association to clear off the debt on the building fund. Grit in their lives would make them absolutely true to their convictions of what was right, would help them to learn self sacrifice and consideration for others and be loyal to their principles of duty whatever the cost might be. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said he remembered that Association when it had no home. He had known it during the years when it had owned that humble dwelling and be hoped to know it during many years to come, when it entered upon possession of its palatial dwelling across the road. (Applause.) He trusted that the same qualities of humility and manliness which had distinguished that Association in its early history would continue in its new and attractive home. One thing had impressed all of them who had watched the history of the Association and that was the men who had been raised to help it in its work. They had said in succession, regarding each one of them that his place could never be filled, and yet his place had been filled, and they would all unite that evening in saying that the Association had never been better served than at present and that in their President they had one who exhibited all those qualities which tended to make a Christian Association successful and fruitful (Applause). He was glad to see that progress had been made in the physical side of the work, and there had been an advance in the intellectual life of the Association. They had however, to ask themselves whether they had progressed spiritually, for unless the lives of the members of that Association were lives of purity and virtue, lives which people could look upon with respect and follow as examples, they had fallen short of the ideal of a Christian Association. There had always been in that Association men whose characters stood for honour and probity and purity in that City, and he was convinced they would ever find that to be the case. They certainly need grit, about which they had heard that night, and they knew the need which an Association of that character was intended to supply. No Association in Bombay supplied a more real want for apart from it, there were no more unprotected lives than the lives of the young men in this city and there were hundreds in Bombay to were thankful for the home they had found in that place. He was glad they had decided to have a hostel at the new Home for the housing problem was the great problem of Bombay. Of all the Cities in the world which he had known Bombay was one of the most difficult for a young man, to decently live in and he had often wondered how many of the Indian Christians of Bombay were able to live at all in a City where decent houses were so difficult to find in respectable surroundings If the Association could help to carry out the project which had been named that night, it would confer a benefit upon the Christians of that City. With regard to the subject of begging, he should like to say that when they went forth in the name of the Association to ask for subscriptions from the rich and prosperous around them, they should not for one moment allow people to call them by that opprobrious name beggar. When people spoke of them as begging and as beggars they intended to imply that they were engaged in something mean and selfish. There were not more selfish than the people who used such terms, for they were working in an unselfish spirit on behalf of others. They were working to help the cause of the young men in this City and they were conferring a benefit upon the nation to which those people belonged and upon the religion which they professed. He hoped that the burden of the debt would soon be removed and that they would have the opportunity under more favourable auspices in the new Building of doing better and more extensive work than had been done in the past. (Applause.) He congratulated them on the completion of thirty years work in Bombay and he hoped a still more prosperous future lay before the Association. (Applause),

Mr. D. M. Inglis proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers, and thought that Bishop Pym might write his cheque for Rs. 100 as soon as he liked. (Hear hear)

Mr. J. Macdonald seconded the proposition which was carried out with acclamation.

The President announced, amid applause, that already two out of the nine hundreds had been subscribed.

Bishop Pym cordially told the members that he did not think he had ever written a cheque which would give him greater pleasure than the one for that Rs. 100 (Applause).

The singing of the Doxology and the Benediction impressively pronounced by the Bishop brought the proceedings to a conclusion. During the meeting Miss Cunningham (vocalist) and Mr. Arnold Schmuk (violinist) contributed a short musical programme which was much appreciated.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE "ROAD CLUB."

THIS week attention is called to an entirely new departure, which is intended to meet requirements not only of motorists, but also of driving tourists, and hunting and coaching people who wish to assist in the revival of the ancient glories of the road, and to enjoy touring generally under more favourable conditions than have hitherto been available. An organisation to further these ends is just now in the process of being established. It is termed "The Road Club," and has for its president Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. Among the vice-presidents are Lady Galway, Lady Montagu of Beaulieu, Lady De La Warr, Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Suffield, Lord Russell, Sir Wroth Lethbridge, Mr. E. Lycett Green, Mr. Julian W. Ord, Colonel Holden, and Mr. Paris Singer. The main object of this new club is to provide, at a moderate subscription, thoroughly comfortable country quarters on the great main roads and elsewhere, with properly equipped motor-houses and other accommodation suitable to the special needs of those who use the road for pleasure. The chief point is that additional comfort may be assured to all members of the club while travelling. Well-appointed and comfortably furnished private club rooms, for the exclusive use of lady and gentlemen members, are being taken at the leading hotels in many of those cities and towns on the great main roads which are considered of sufficient interest to be suitable and agreeable stopping-places.

Wherever practicable, the club quarters are situated on the outskirts of big cities rather than among the noisy and tortuous streets, and many delightful and historic old coaching inns have been included. Certain bedrooms have also been reserved for members, and the quarters generally are in many cases being re-decorated and re-furnished in readiness for next season. Free motor-house accommodation is provided, and many other special advantages secured, among which is a free policy of insurance of a thousand pounds to all members, whether travelling in a horse-drawn vehicle, motor-car, or on horseback. Wherever possible, electric charging and vulcanising plants, together with lathes and tools, under the superintendence of first-class mechanics, will be held at the disposal of the members. In order to secure these benefits, it will merely be necessary for members to telegraph to the local club steward, mentioning the number and requirements of their party; and on arrival they will find themselves installed in comfortable quarters, where they will be able to secure all the comforts and many of the luxuries of an ordinary club, dinner being ordered for them, and all trouble minimised as far as possible, by the responsible local official.

As an example: on the Great North Road from London to Scotland, club quarters have been taken at Hatfield, as forming a convenient starting-place for northerly tour and for cross-roads to St. Albans, Hertford, &c., also at Stamford, which is on the way to Peterborough Market Barborough Melton Mowbray, &c.; at Retford, which is the centre of the Dukeries, at York Edinburgh, and other places further north. It is intended, moreover, to have clubs quarters at important points on all the main roads out of London, such as the Bath, Exeter, Brighton, Portsmouth, Bournmouth, Cheltenham, Holyhead, Land's End, and other roads, arrangements in regard to these being in a forward state. Members of all the prominent London clubs are eligible to join, and ladies not being members, when accompanied by a male relative can also enjoy all the privileges of this organisation. The subscription is four guineas, and candidates should write to the Secretary, 8 Charges Street Piccadilly.

Referring again to the valuable paper which was read recently at the Royal United Service Institution by Colonel Crompton, C. B., R.E., on some unsolved problems in motor engineering, several of the further points which were emphasised were extremely interesting. He does not appear to be altogether enthusiastic about the cog-wheel bevel gearing which is used to drive the live axle on ninety-nine cars out of every hundred, preferring the worm gear, which provides an almost ideal surface contact between the worm and pinion, the essential lubricating oil not being squeezed away, whereas in the bevel system the contact between the teeth themselves is a point one. As is well known, there are at least two prominent manufacturing firms who pin their faith to the worm drive, which must be fairly satisfactory, otherwise they would not guarantee it to remain in good order for two years. Colonel Compton hinted fairly definitely that he considered this method of transmission far more suitable for heavy traction, as in the case of motor-omnibuses, which are now growing noisy, mainly on account of inadequate systems of transmission Motor-omnibus manufacturers, by the way, are finding themselves "between the devil and the deep sea"; for if they make their chassis with engines powerful and gears heavy enough for the work which they are called upon to perform, the total weight of the complete vehicle becomes so great that the Commissioner of Police may definitely decline to license it, on account of the vibration which its running in the public streets causes to all surrounding buildings.

He drew an interesting comparison between the cost of running steam and petrol vehicles on the basis of five thousand miles per annum. Colonel Crompton is a recognised authority on these matters, and it is not to be supposed that he was speaking without having given the matter the fullest and most careful consideration when he stated that, putting the initial price of a steam car at six hundred pounds, and depreciation at ninety pounds, the running cost, without driver's wages, insurance, or anything but fuel, tyre repairs, and renewals, would amount to a hundred and seventy-eight pounds; while, on the basis, the running cost of a petrol-propelled vehicle (the initial price of which is taken at nine hundred pounds, so that the car must presumably be a first-class article) would depreciate to the amount of a hundred and thirty-four pounds, and fuel, tyre repairs, renewals, and other repairs would amount to two hundred and fifty-one pounds ten shillings, leaving a balance in favour of the steam car of seventy-three pounds ten shillings per annum.

Everybody seems to be reading papers just now, and that of Mr. Claude Johnson, read before the the Society of Arts on the 14th instant, on Twenty Years of the Horseless Carriage, is full of interest, and should be carefully perused by everybody who really wishes to know through what stages of storm and stress the pioneers of this movement have had to fight their way, not only before the present almost perfect self-propelled carriage was evolved, but in order to obtain facilities for its being allowed to run on the roads at all. Daimler and Benz produced the first automobiles driven practically on the roads by the internal combustion engine. Levassor greatly improved the transmission and altered the engine position, and his broad principles have practically become stereotyped. A few far-seeing persons in this country recognised that this was to be the locomotion of the future, and backed it up in every possible way. Although it is not yet, strictly speaking what may be called a national industry, it is worthy of remark that this year one company hopes to turn out over a thousand chassis; another company fifteen hundred completed cars a third company states they will have a turn-over of half a million sterling; company another already pays three thousand pounds a week in wages

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1906.

LORD BYRON AND HIS BIOGRAPHERS.

Two and eighty years have elapsed since the death of the poet Byron, and the literary world long ago formed its opinion of the man and his works, but both he and they are now brought into the strong glare of twentieth century light and those who should have been his friends prove to be his most cruel enemies. From the time of Byron's death in 1824 the publishing house of John Murray, three generations of them, collected manuscript materials connected with the poet, with a view to preparing and some day publishing a final edition of his works. Messrs. Murray were on terms of friendship with certain members of Lord Byron's family, who were constantly applying to them for pecuniary assistance. This assistance, we are told by the present John Murray, was liberally and frequently granted, sometimes in the shape of a gift, sometimes by the purchase of papers and letters. The contemplated work was always regarded by the Murrays as a labour of love and a monument to Lord Byron ; "in no sense as a profitable enterprise from a financial point of view, which in truth it could hardly be, if done in a worthy manner." The enterprise, it is stated, might have been put off till the Greek kalends, had not the late Mr Henley undertaken to edit Byron's works for another firm, when Mr. Murray "was thus compelled to enter at once upon a task" which he regarded as a duty handed down to him. For that reason he asked a member of the Byron family, the present Lord Lovelace to be editor of the edition. "For many months," writes Mr. Murray "we were in close correspondence on the subject : all proofs of the first five volumes were submitted to him, and many of them were carefully revised by him. In 1899 some coldness on his part was visible, of which I could never explain the cause and in the autumn of the same year he suddenly ceased all communications except through his solicitors. I have no idea what is the cause of Lord Lovelace's alienation from me ; I presume, however, that 'Astarte' is the result of it." In "Astarte" Lord Lovelace attacks the three Murrays and he does much more.

In that work Lord Lovelace asserts that Lord Byron's life contained nothing of any interest except what ought not to have been told. And forthwith he devotes three hundred pages to the very episode with which he says the world has least concern—the poet's married life and the part played by his half-sister, Mrs. Leigh. The whole of the Augusta Leigh correspondence was at one time in the possession of the second Mr. Murray as security for a loan of £600 to Mrs. Leigh herself. Mrs. Leigh's daughter, after her mother's death, was anxious to recover the correspondence, but could not repay the debt, whereupon Mr. Murray without breaking the seals returned the letters and remitted the amount. Subsequently the letters were sold, Mr. Murray buying many of them. A considerable part he subsequently gave to Lord Lovelace, "who thus owes his possession of any part of this correspondence to Mr. Murray's generosity to his family or to himself," Lord Lovelace says he possesses letters which conclusively demonstrate the guilt of Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh. But he does not produce them. Lady Byron suspected her husband of a disgraceful crime, but refrained from explaining even to him the nature of the wrongdoing and she never for an instant interrupted the friendship which existed between herself and her husband's supposed accomplice. Lord Lovelace protests that from thirty years from 1830, till her death in 1860, and from then till now, she "was outlawed by public opinion and her name has been devoted to infamy, almost entirely owing to the slime and greed of the vermin for whom Lord Byron's death was a feast of mortality and corruption." His style is not elegant as may be judged for this and his reference to Sir Alexander Cockburn. The great judge is described as "a Pharisee in the carcase of a libertine, grown old in debauchery and the philosophy of the Old Bailey, not esteemed as a lawyer, but much liked by his boon companions. A long series of hanging more or less guilty persons raised him to redoubtable pre-eminence amongst the experts of the gallows. He was a singular and formidable figure of vice sitting in judgment on crime ; but when vice goes to preach the gospel of truth against ill-conditioned minds, morbid delusions, hypocrisy and false witness, the tragic mask falls off and leaves bare the grimace of Heliogabalus."

It is not to be marvelled at that the reviewers of "Astarte" ask what has this to do with Lord and Lady Byron, or even Mrs. Leigh ? But Lord Lovelace does endeavour in a fashion to exculpate his grandmother. He does it at the expense of his grandfather, thus raking up a scandal which had long been forgotten. Mr. Murray, before the breach with Lord Lovelace, suggested that there were some episodes in Lord Byron's life which it might be desirable to pass over in silence. Lord Lovelace replied : "My conviction is that your nightmare is a complete illusion. There are phases in his life which it would be highly improper, even criminal, to bring forward at the present time—not because damning to him ; I altogether deny that anything that with truth could be brought up against him is so bad as that—but because it would be dishonouring to the informers prematurely to uncover a series of events, which, though they have long passed far out of reach of all human judgment, a respectful silence still keeps out of common knowledge." Mr. Rowland Prothero, the editor of the late Queen's Letters, who succeeded Lord Lovelace in the editorship of Murray's great edition of Byron, in a March magazine, throws light on the situation. He tells us Mr. Murray was permitted by Lord Byron's representative to publish ten out of the twenty letters to Mrs. Leigh which were to have appeared in the fourth volume. It was not and never has been alleged that any of the twenty letters unsealed any family secrets or were in any way unfit for publication. On the contrary they present Byron's character in its most favourable light. It was after their publication that Lord Lovelace withdrew from the editorship. and, now, says Mr. Prothero, "I see more clearly the grounds of his action. No doubt the indirect effect of the six volumes of letters was to raise the popular estimation of Lord Byron's character. He wished to disavow all connection with an edition which contributed indirectly to enhance his grandfather's reputation. Lord Lovelace solicited and accepted favours from the late Mr. Murray 'without prejudice' to rancorous hatred and suspicion towards the donor." And "Astarte" tends to support that assertion.

TROUBLES OF THE "HALLS."

It would seem that these are not happy days for the proprietors of music halls and there is even more trouble ahead. The practice at present, in these days of excessive competition, spells ruination to many managers and the artists themselves are adding to the difficulty by resolutely fighting against the "barring" clause which they hold is unsuited to present day requirements and is unfair to them. The happiest people at present are the patrons who are benefiting by the enormous expenditure which keen competition entails in every direction. Diminished dividends on music-hall shares are unquestionably due in part to the rapid multiplication of variety houses. The Coliseum, with its enormous auditorium, thrown open three times a day ; the Hippodrome, with two "shows" in each twenty-four hours and the Lyceum, as the latest building to become a "hall"—these necessarily, to some extent, affect the takings of older institutions. Then there are the variety houses which have grown up in the outer ring of the Metropolis. The music-hall patron of moderate means, whether he live at Shepherd's Bush or at Hackney, finds almost at his door a comfortable and admirably equipped house where, for a shilling or eighteen-pence he will get a very good seat, and witness what is practically a West End entertainment. He may rely upon seeing at least a couple of recognised stars. At the same time he saves his fare to the West End, where he would pay more and take his risk of getting a seat, and he gets home earlier into the bargain. Such considerations tell against the West End houses in an increasing degree and this, no doubt, is one reason why the managerial instinct holds that there is not a little to be said for the barring clause in its application to the towns. That it should be deemed necessary to restrict the appearance of an artist within a given radius of the town in which he is under contract to perform, suggests, not exactly a dearth of talent, perhaps, but a limited supply of the best. It is this which really accounts for the inflated salaries which managers are called upon to pay if they want to keep their houses in the front rank. A few months ago, in the hope of discovering latent ability, a well-known and public-spirited caterer for amusement attempted an experiment in the shape of an entertainment designed to give untried performers a chance. Plenty of raw material was forthcoming. There were serio-comic singers, impersonators, acrobats, ventriloquists—in fact, the whole gamut. But the only impression carried away by those present was that all the talk about undiscovered talent being consistently overlooked really amounts to very little. Now and again a new comedian will be discovered, and then his rise is rapid. As a newcomer he may be engaged to do a "turn" at a West End house at £8 per week. If he is a success he may be re-engaged at £40 a week, and another manager may be willing to give him still more. So the fortunate artist climbs up the golden ladder of fame, and the unfortunate manager finds his expenses mounting up to an extent which sends him to bed dreaming of pirate shareholders. Yet despite the many black clouds which have gathered in the sky, the future may be regarded with a certain amount of confidence. The variety entertainment has not only come to stay, but is daily appealing to a wider class of patrons. The day when one slipped into the door with the hope that no one in particular was passing and could see is passed, and with a marvellous improvement in the class of the entertainment, thanks greatly to the efforts of the late Mr. Charles Morton, the music hall has become a family place of amusement. The trouble now is not the position which the music hall occupies in public estimation. The problem is of a much narrower scope. Success has found too many, imitators and, given fewer houses and more artists, there would be nothing whatever left at which either the managers or public could grumble.

IRON.

Some ingenious person years ago started the theory that miners were hastening the destruction of this little world by their digging and delving, taking out of the depths of the earth mineral substances that, once displaced, would disturb the centre of gravity and so alter the course of our planet through space that its destruction would be inevitable. This theorist took little note apparently of the infinitesimal difference a few hundred feet up or down on the surface of the earth makes in comparison to the immense and glorious system in which we loop the loop yearly in space. He must now view with ever increasing alarm the output of iron from the mines in operation in the three leading iron producing countries in the world, the United States, Great Britain and Germany. In 1905 the total of pig-iron manufactured by these three was 52,000,000 tons as against a little over 46,000,000 in 1904. The United States alone augmented its output by more than six million tons that year, and this rapid rise is attributed to the substitution of coke as fuel instead of charcoal and anthracite coal. As the use of machinery is spreading with amazing velocity and with it the most incredible improvements in the process of making steel are being invented or developed daily the demand for iron is not likely to diminish.

SIR JAMES DIGGES LA TOUCHE will leave Allahabad on Saturday, the 24th March, for Lucknow.

MR. C. S. RENNICK, Allahabad and Jaunpur Railway, is gazetted six months' leave.

THE next meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council will be held at Lucknow on the 4th April.

THE Military Department of the Government of India as at present constituted will cease to exist from to-day.

WE understand that the Dewan of Travancore, Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, has not yet left Trevandrum and is likely to stay for a few days more as there is some delay in relieving him.

CAPTAIN the Hon'ble H. C. Vane, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor, will shortly leave Madras for Bombay, to meet Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor Designate, and escort him to Madras.

THE late Raja of Faridkot will be succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Tika Brij Indar Singh, and the ceremony of installation will be carried out by the Commissioner of Jullundur at Faridkot.

LORD AND LADY COWLEY who were recently married at Colombo, and crossed over from there to British East Africa, stayed at Mombassa for some time, and have now gone big game shooting near Nairobi.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH of Travancore has consented to allow Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Dewan of Travancore, to resign his appointment to set him free to accept the office of Dewan of Mysore, to which, it is understood, he will be appointed.

THE Stores Committee, consisting of Messrs. Macdonald, Keatinge, Murray, and Gabbay, are now in Madras in connection with their enquiry. After the completion of their investigations there, they will proceed to Bombay, and thence to Karachi and Lahore.

GOVERNMENT has been pleased to sanction the marriage between Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of Sachin, and Fatehma Sultan Jehan Begum, the only daughter of Nawabzadda Nasrullah Khan of Sachin, and grand-daughter of the Honble. M. A. Rogay. The first betrothal ceremony will take place early next month.

THE planters in Assam are anxiously awaiting the report of the Assam Labour Commission, and the belief is gaining ground that some drastic action is likely to be taken as a result of the enquiry. The general impression in the districts is that the planters should have had several representatives on the Commission in view of the importance to the industry of the question at issue.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe, on Saturday, by the P. & O. Co.'s Mail steamer Macedonia, were :—Sir Charles Cameron (Bart.), Colonel Lord Baring, Duchess of St. Albans, Sir John and Lady Edwin, Lady A. F. Farrington, Sir H. M. Hosier, Lady Dowagar Kensington, Lady Maclean, the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Maxwell, the Hon. Lt.-Col. H. E. Maxwell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pargiter, the Hon. Mr. Florence Hamilton-Russell, and Major M. T. Yarr R. A. M. C.

WE have the best authority, says the "Englishman" for stating that the paragraphs which have appeared regarding the succession to Sir Alexander Pedler, as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, are absolutely without foundation. At the present moment, no orders whatever have issued on the subject. It is to be regretted that, in regard to a question on which, as is well-known and universally admitted, strong feelings have been aroused, positive statements should be given to the public which are utterly devoid of foundation.

THE survey of the proposed railway from Moulmein to Yeh, which is now proceeding, shows that the line would be 93 miles long and would cost about 83 lakhs of rupees. The population served by the line would be about 170,000, and it is estimated that the net earnings would, in the first year or two, give a return of two per cent. This estimate takes no account of the probable traffic which this line would bring to the main railway line via Moulmein. The proposal to run a branch line from Wagaru on the Moulmein-Yeh railway to Amherst has been adversely reported on.

No difficulty is likely to be experienced by the promoters of the Tata Iron and Steel Company in raising the two crores required as capital. On the contrary, says the "Pioneer" when the share-lists are opened in London, Bombay and Calcutta, there will probably be a rush of applications, for 10 per cent seems the lowest return that will be forthcoming on the investment. India is a great consumer of iron and steel, but there has never been a sustained effort made to produce the latter. At Barakar the "pig" turned out commands a ready market, and with the increased purchase by Government of stores in India, the demand for iron-work of all kinds will rapidly expand. But it is steel, made in the country, that India wants just now, and the late Mr. Tata foresaw that a great opportunity offered for manufacturers who should be first in the field with works on a large scale. The railways alone want thousands of tons of steel rails every year, and all but a small quantity of these have now to be imported. By the time that the rolling-mills at Sini are in full swing, at the end of 1908, there will be upwards of 30,000 miles of open line in India, and the railways will take every ton of rails turned out and still have to import a considerable quantity. It is the heavy rail which is most in request, and Barakar has never turned this out. At Sini the rolling-mills will be specially equipped to make this pattern and with proper supervision an excellent article should be produced. In the manufacture of steel by modern processes everything depends on the quality of the ore. At Gurumaishini, which lies due South of Sini in the Mayurbhanj State, there is a low range of hills which contain ore of the purest kind in inexhaustible quantity Geologists and manufacturing experts have tested it ; and last month a small party interested in the Tata scheme visited the trial pits that have been sunk. One and all were fully satisfied as to the outlook, not the least being Colonel Stoddart, whose connection with big manufacturing companies at Home is a guarantee that nothing will be left undone to gain success. Sini seems to have been chosen as the site of the projected works owing to its position on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is in direct communication with the Bengal coalfields on the north and with Calcutta via Kharagpur on the east. Owing to the difficult country immediately to the south of Sini, the new railway to Gurumaishini will take of at Chakardarpur, pass through the iron-field, and rejoin the main line at Nursinghpur. The ore will thus have to be carried some seventy miles by rail before reaching the furnaces. The coal will be got from Jhesria, about 100 miles away ; and it is only the limestone that will have to be brought from a distance. It is proposed to get this from Katni, north of Jubbulpur, and the distance by rail is 450 miles at least. But geologists may hope to find limestone in sufficient quantities nearer than Katni, in which case the expenditure on carriage will be materially lessened. Taken as a whole the scheme promises well, and all who are interested in the industries of the country must wish it all success.

LONDON IN 1955,

A RATE-PAYER'S NIGHTMARE.

An evening or two ago I dined with Parkinson. His house is on Campden Hill. He is one of the most ardent among the Progressive members of the London County Council. The dinner was excellent and Parkinson was in his most hospitable vein. I remember he spent the whole time after the ladies had left the dining-room in describing to me the glorified London that would be found fifty years hence, when the Progressive party had completed their beneficent operations. It was a beautiful dream, this London, with its museums and its picture-galleries, its libraries and its parks. It was enormously larger than the London of to-day. County Council tramways threaded every street, carrying the toiler after his day's work to County Council garden suburbs—which, by the way, reached almost to Oxford. Municipal theatres adorned every borough, municipal bands tootled in every street. Model dwellings of costly and artistic construction housed those members of the poorer classes for whom a suburban residence had no charms. Above all, a building had at last been devised sufficiently splendid to house those talented and eminent men who had brought these wonders about. The offices of the London County Council, the design of which had been borrowed from the Palace of Persepolis, were a source of legitimate pride to the citizens of London. Won't it all cost rather a lot ? I asked, as we at last rose from the table to join the ladies. He shrugged his shoulders.

I left Parkinson's house continue the Mr. J. Hankin in the "Pall Mall Gazette" dazed with the glories he had spread before me. And then I had a dream. I dreamed those fifty years, Parkinson's fifty years, had passed away, and I was looking at the London which the well-meant efforts of his friends had created. It was strangely different from what he had led me to expect. In the first place, it looked undeniably small, hardly extending beyond the limits of the City Corporation's jurisdiction. Beyond this on every side, eastward towards Whitechapel and Bethnal Green westward to Fulham and Hammersmith, north towards Hampstead, south into Kent and Surrey, stretched mile on mile of desolate country dotted with the ruins of houses fallen into decay. A few main roads traversed these wastes of marshy field and crumbling brickwork, but though I looked long and curiously at them through the gathering dusk I could see no sign of traffic. They were absolutely deserted. Happily in the City itself where I was standing there were still a few wayfarers abroad, and one of these, seeing by my looks, I suppose, that something had disturbed me, inquired if anything was the matter.

No, I replied. At least I think not. Only everything seems strangely different from the London I recollect.

You've been away some time ? he said. Yes, people do notice it when they first come back, I'm told.

It certainly seems greatly changed to me, I answered. Why, I can remember when this place where we are standing (it was under the shadow of St. Paul's) was the centre of miles upon miles of densely populated streets.

Yes, I've heard that that was so, he said. My father used to say when I was a young man there were five million people, more or less, living round about London. But that, of course, was an exaggeration.

How did it become deserted in this way ? I asked.

Oh, the trade went away, he answered with a sigh. And when the trade went, of course the people had to go. There would have been nothing for them to live upon.

But why did the trade go ?

It was just the rates.

The Rates!

Yes. For years people used to grumble, as they rose each year, but nobody took any notice : the County Council went on raising loans, and nothing was done. At last (as anybody might have foreseen) things reached a point when it paid the big employers of industry to move their works into the country rather than pay London rates and London wages.

London wages ? I interposed. But that's a different matter. Rates have nothing to do with wages.

Pardon me, he replied tartly. They have a great deal to do with them. The working man does not pay rates directly, of course. But he pays them indirectly, in the form of increased rent. A rate of twelve or fifteen shillings in the pound exacted from the landlord means an addition of a corresponding amount, roughly speaking, to the rent extracted from the tenant. And if the working man in London has to pay a higher rent than the working man elsewhere, of course he must have proportionately higher wages to pay that rent. So when the rates on their premises and the rise in wages reached a certain point, the big employers, seeing themselves faced by ruin, moved their works from London. When the works moved the workmen naturally had to follow. And then London began to shrink.

It must have been a very gradual process, though, I put in.

On the contrary. Once it began it was extraordinarily rapid, so rapid that in ten years several of the boroughs became absolutely depopulated. The reason of this was, of course, the enormous burden of municipal debt. The County Council had borrowed immense sums to put into what it believed to be remunerative enterprises—tramways, electric lighting, and the like. The Borough Councils had followed suit. This did no great harm so long as London had a gigantic population to use them, and for a time I believe some of them almost paid their way. But when the population decreased these remunerative enterprises took on a different complexion, and in a wonderfully short space of time London was face to face with bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy ? I cried with horror.

Certainly ! he answered. The process was as obvious as it was inevitable. High rates and high wages drove the big employers from London. The workmen followed the employers to get work. The tradesmen who catered for employers and workmen alike followed also. So did the professional and business men whose occupations were bound up with these classes. The population, therefore, fell away in all directions. This of course, meant fewer passengers for County Council trams, fewer customers for County Council electricity. But the interest on County Council loans remained constant. After a time even the wealthy and leisured class found the burden unendurable, and they, too, began to live elsewhere, followed of course by the tradesmen and the doctors and the lawyers who depended on them for employment. Then the debacle began. Whole districts were deserted. The houses denuded of inhabitants, fell into decay, their owners realising the futility of spending money on repairing houses that no one could afford to live in. In vain Parliament scratched its head and cudgelled what it believed to be its brains. It was too late. The money that had been sunk in remunerative enterprise was hopelessly lost, and there was nothing for it but repudiation. So London became a bankrupt town of a few thousand inhabitants, and that's what it is now.

A few thousand inhabitants ! I gasped, the whole of London, Greater London as it used to be called ?

You mean the suburbs ? he replied with a laugh. There aren't any suburbs now. There are a few isolated knots of houses on the hills round at Sydenham and Hempstead and Richmond ; and I believe a few hovels are huddled together on the top of Campden Hill. But the intervening country is quite deserted now, on account of malaria.

Malaria ? I said.

Of course, malaria, he replied. When the houses fell into decay there was no money to keep up the drainage system, the sewers became choked with mud and sand, and all the low-lying land went back to marsh. South Kensington, for instance, is all marsh now. The museum is still there, but very few people venture to it, and it's greatly out of repair. The last curator died of ague.

But I thought the doctors had discovered that malaria was due to mosquitos ? I interjected.

So they did, he snapped crossly. But they undiscovered it again ten years later. We have London fever now, just as I'm told they used to have a Roman fever at Rome.

I looked across the dreary waste—east, west, south and north—and as I marked its utter desolation I shivered.

And as I shivered I awoke.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

UTOPIAN LIBERAL PROMISES.

Economy Preached; Reduction Impossible.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Mr. Birrell, the President of Education, speaking at Bristol, said that though he preached economy, he recognised that a great reduction in the Military Expenditure was impossible till the European nations were persuaded to join in a policy of disarmament.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

South Africa Speaks Plainly.

Mr. Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons, especially his threat that the Imperial Government will veto any proposal of the Transvaal Responsible Government favoring Chinese labour in the Transvaal, has aroused indignation in South Africa.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, writing to a correspondent, accuses Mr. Chamberlain of causing the depreciation in the Kaffir securities by his lugubrious and pessimistic orations.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

Non-conformists Rampant.

The Non-conformists are alarmed at the rumours that the Government contemplates concessions to the Catholics in the new Education Bill and they threaten to renew the agitation most vigorously if true.

THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

The Coalition Parties Accused of Inciting Sedition.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

A despatch from Buda Pesth states that the Government has dissolved the Executive Committee of the Coalition Parties on the ground that they are inciting sedition.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT PORTLAND.

Heavy Casualties.

Later advices state that forty were killed in the railway smash at Portland, including fifteen burned.

PLAGUE IN SYDNEY AND NAPLES.

Five cases of plague occurred in the business quarter of Sydney.

The Australian Mail steamer Ortona has arrived at Naples with a case of plague on board.

STRIKE OF MINERS.

A strike of eighty thousand miners at Pas de Calais coal-fields is threatened. Twenty-six thousand men are already out.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

M. Clemenceau has arrived at Lens and addressed the strikers. He said that he respected their right to strike and he would send no troops as long as they remained orderly.

Owing to the danger from the decomposing bodies at Courrieres, it is expected that the authorities will decide to wall up the galleries containing the victims converting the place into a vast necropolis.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

Intense Enthusiasm Ends the Mission.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught has left Tokio homeward bound.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught has sailed from Yokohama for Canada and had a most enthusiastic send-off.

RESIGNATION OF AN M. P.

LONDON, MARCH. 17.

Mr. Henry Broadhurst, member for Leicester, is retiring from Parliament owing to ill health.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It is denied at St. Petersburg that the Tsar is sending a Grand Duke to Japan.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

The British and Russian embassies at Constantinople are lending their good offices to secure an equitable settlement between Turkey and Persia.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

Splendid Win for England.

In the Association match between Scotland and Ireland, the latter team was beaten by one to nil.

In the Rugby match between England and Scotland, the latter team was beaten by 9 to 3.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and daughter have arrived at Kisumu on the shores of Victoria Nyanza where hundreds of warriors in their war attire were drawn up. Replying to an address, the Duke referred to the progress made in the opening up of the country and consented to name the new embankment the Connaught Parade.

The Duke in returning to the coast stopped at Nairobi and unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. C. E. Holloway will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North-West Railway.

Mr. J. H. Lovell officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. W. F. Milne, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Madras, is granted combined leave of six months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General with the sanction of the Secretary of State is pleased to notify that the Military Department of the Government of India as at present constituted will cease to exist from the 19th of March, and the military administration of the Government of India will, in future, be controlled by the Government of India in two separate departments, the Army Department and the Department of Military Supply, which are hereby constituted with effect from the same date.

Brigadier-General A. W. L. Bayly, C. B., is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department with the rank of Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconochy is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Supply Department with the temporary rank of Colonel.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain C. G. Seymour, I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of East Bengal and Assam.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles, M. D., I. M. S., Professor of Surgery, Calcutta, is granted leave for twelve months, and Major Bird, I. M. S., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta.

Captain H. E. Hitchins, District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, is granted combined leave of nine months. Captain Bousfield, 65th Punjabis, will officiate, vice Capt. Hitchins.

Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, Cantonment Magistrate, Cawnpore, is granted nine months' leave.

The services of Mr. H. A. Reily, Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of East Bengal and Assam.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Tyrell, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Danger, as Acting Consul for Germany, Moulmein.

Major C. F. Minchin is placed on special duty in Baluchistan.

Captain T. H. Keyes is posted as Consul at Turbatihaidari.

Lieutenant Dankes is posted as Vice Consul for Seistan.

Lieutenant Ogilvie is placed on special duty in Banu.

Captain Jacob is posted temporarily as Assistant to the Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

Major A. L. Duke is placed on special duty in Baluchistan.

The Governor-General is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mirza Ali Akbar Khan as Acting Consul for Persia in Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieuts. Connell MacDowell, Cheshire Regiment; Wilkinson, East Yorks; Second Lieutenants Malet, East Yorks, and Bovil, Yorkshire Regiment, have been admitted into the Indian Army Ordnance Department.

Capt. H. A. Young, R. A., has been appointed Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, pro tempore.

Major Bicknell to be Assistant Director-General, Ordnance in India, vice Major T. C. Bell appointed to Cossipore.

Captains T. G. Blois Johnson, 22nd Punjabis, and H. B. Ford, 31st Punjabis, are promoted to Major.

On retirement Captain A. H. Ommanney, 80th Carnatic Infantry, is transferred to the half pay list. Volunteers, Burma Valley Horse. J. E. Aerd to be Second Lieutenant Cossipore Artillery, and Hon. Major-General Scott to be Honorary Colonel Chota Nagpur Rifles.

Captain F. D. Whiffin resigns his commission in the first Punjab Rifles.

Captain T. J. Kennedy resigns his commission in the Mussoorie Rifles.

Mr. R. Read to be Second Lieutenant, Sind Rifles.

Lieutenant John Humphrey to be Captain, Madras Railway.

Second Lieutenant Hamilton Smythe resigns his commission in the Kolar Gold Fields Rifles.

Mr. David Bogie to be Second Lieutenant, Marine Department.

The services of Lieutenant D. H. Gibsone, R. I. M., are placed at the disposal of the Government of East Bengal and Assam for appointment as officiating Port Officer, Chittagong.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

Lieut. Gompertz, Yorkshire Regiment, is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Colonel Rundall, Assistant Adjutant General Secunderabad Division, is granted 7 months combined leave and Colonel Mackenzie Kennedy, 61st Pioneers, officiates as Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain Cooke, 38th Horse, has been selected for appointment as Cammandant of the 56th Camel, Corps.

Lieut. Davis, East Surrey Regiment, is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieut. Berne, Royal Irish Regiment, is permitted to resign his candidature for the Indian Army.

Major F. A. Smith, 2nd Rajputs, is appointed Officiating Commandant of that Regiment vice Lieutenant Colonel Lampen on leave.

Major Crawford. 28th Punjabis, has been selected as Commandant of the 40th Pathans, vice Colonel Campbell, appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry, Army Head Quarters.

A CORRESPONDENT a day or two ago appealed for destructive measures against the crows of Calcutta. The Calcutta Corporation is taking action to reduce the number of crows in the city by offering a reward for crows' eggs brought into the district offices. The public is advised to co-operate by having nests in their compounds pulled down and the eggs destroyed whenever opportunity offers. About 2,000 eggs were brought into the Municipal District Offices last year and destroyed.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

CLOSING SCENES.

STATE ARRIVAL AT KARACHI.

SIND'S SYMBOLIC MEMORIAL TO VICTORIA THE GOOD.

T. R. H. THANKS TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 17.

This morning witnessed the first stage of the last and closing scenes of the great tour that has occupied Their Royal Highnesses during the last four months in India. Those who have accompanied them alone can realise how much of India can be seen in so short a time, how wide an impression can be gained. It were impossible that there should not be much that is known to the Indian resident which has not come beneath their notice, but the admirable arrangements of the tour have secured not only occasional and very much needed relaxation, in the shape of sporting tours, but a variety of the many aspects of Indian life which only a few of the Anglo-Indian population of the Dependency are privileged to know.

There have been many gorgeous ceremonies during the tour, how many it is hard to realise, looking back whilst still in the whirl and excitement which accompanies their Royal Highnesses' presence; there have been many ceremonies which it were well nigh impossible to equal in their gorgeousness, but as much as Bombay excelled in its first spontaneous outburst of loyalty and welcome at the time of the arrival, so has Karachi, the second port of Western India, proved itself worthy of the honour which has been paid it in the choice that it should be the last place in India to receive the Royal Guests, the last place to sum up the loyalty which has been the keynote of a triumphal procession, the equal of which is unequalled in History. This morning their Royal Highnesses completed their last railway journey in India.

Departing from Quetta, yesterday forenoon, they reached Karachi about 8-30, to-day, their last experience of railway travel being another revelation of the great varieties of climate and scenery which the country holds. The length of the carriages on the Royal train prevented the journey from Quetta being made by the Hurnai Valley Route, where the great Chapar rift occurs, and the return to the main line of the North-Western Railway was made by Mukaf Bolan line, which was traversed on the way to Quetta. At Sibi which was reached about 4, yesterday afternoon. The 106th Hazara Pioneers were drawn up on the platform and were inspected by the Prince. Karachi was reached punctually at the appointed hour this morning and their Royal Highnesses received a cordial welcome. Lord Lamington Mr. A. D. Younghusband, the Commissioner in Sind, the Mir of Khairpur, Admiral Peo, Lieut.-General Hunter, Major-General SmithDorrien, Mr. Mules, the Collector of Karachi, and other Civil and Military Officers were on the platform, while the South Wales' Borderers supplied the guard of honour.

RECEPTION AT THE STATION.

Outside the station a large shamiana was densely crowded. Here the Municipal Address of welcome was read by Mr. Beaumont, the President of the Municipality. It dwelt upon the importance of Karachi as a port, and referred with satisfaction to the first visit of a Prince and Princess of Wales to Sind and its capital as a recognition of their value to the Empire. The address was accompanied by a silver casket. The Prince in replying said :—

"Gentlemen.—On behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself I thank you for the welcome which you have given to us in this rising and prosperous seaport, the capital of Sind. Your progress is remarkable even in an age of progress but the figures which you have quoted and the strenuous policy of extending irrigation in Sind and the Punjab suggest the idea that vast developments await your city and harbour in the immediate future. I am very glad to have had an opportunity of seeing Karachi, for I am conscious of the fact that this place is destined to play an important part in the future of our Empire and, if I may judge of the spirit of the inhabitants of Karachi from the sentiments expressed in your address, I have little fear that you and your successors in office will be able to grapple with the difficult question of development in a large and far-sighted manner.

"I have learnt with great pleasure that the Bombay Government has most courteously marked our visit to Karachi by the abolition of boat-fees on the Indus. I do not know how far this wise act may directly affect Karachi, but I am proud that I should be associated with the concession which will, at any rate, benefit some of the people of Sind. Gentlemen, we wish you every prosperity in the great work which lies before the Municipality of Karachi. Your concluding words of God speed, for which we are both most grateful, remind us alas that our visit to India is near its end. I can assure you and our other friends in all parts of

THIS GREAT AND WONDERFUL LAND.

that we leave India with feelings of gratitude and affection. We have seen and have learned much. We have seen enough to make India a living reality to us, enough to make us wish that we could see more, and to implant for ever in our hearts a sympathy and interest in all that affects our fellow-subjects in India of whatever creed or race. Although our reception everywhere were the scenes of brightness and splendour and we have been greeted by thousands of cheerful and happy faces, we have not forgotten the hard lives led by those in the trying climates of the plains, and we know of the miseries which beset the patient hardworking peasant when the rains do not come in due season. We are both sincerely thankful to have been privileged to visit India and to have gained impressions which with future study and observation will enable me to try and understand some of the problems of British Administration. I fully appreciate the advantage which a visit to this great Continent must give to anyone in considering even the simplest Indian questions. Our journey has, in all parts of India, been most happy and delightful thanks to the love and good will which have been evinced by all classes.

MEMORIES OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

"We have been deeply impressed by that feeling of loyalty to the Crown, and devotion to the person of the King-Emperor which has been displayed ever since we first set foot on Indian soil, and we have been also greatly touched by the evident memories of affection towards my dear brother which still remain in the hearts of those with whom he was brought in contact during his stay in India some sixteen year ago.

"In bidding India farewell we can truly say that our visit has been to us an unending and unbroken series of happy and most instructive experiences."

At the close of the ceremony the Prince and Princess drove to Government House. The road was lined by the South Wales' Borderers the 105th Mahrattas and the 130th Prince of Wales' Own Baluchis. A number of effective arches had been erected along the route among them being a Costellatene arch put up by the South Wales' Borderers and having words of welcome inscribed in Gymric. After visits by the Mirs of Hyderabad and Mirpur, the Prince received a State visit from the Mir of Khairpur at eleven, His Royal Highness returning the visit at noon.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

This evening the Prince unveiled the Sind Memorial to the late Queen Victoria. The monument is a colossal white marble statue of the Queen-Empress on a pedestal the base of which is surrounded with symbolic figures. The principal group at the foot of the pedestal represents India approaching Justice and Peace. In the rear is an allegorical figure of a woman bending to pour water upon the thirsty soil, while behind her luxuriant vegetation and fruits are springing up. This figure is symbolic of the value of the Indus to the Province and was introduced on the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Batty. The memorial is the work of Mr. Hamo Thorneycroft and cost £6,500. A lakh and eight thousand rupees were subscribed to the fund, the Mir of Khairpur heading the list with a donation of twenty-five thousand rupees. The statue fronts the Frere Hall and faces Victoria road. The ground surrounding it will be known as the Queen's lawn and will be suitably laid out.

The unveiling of the monument was an impressive ceremonial and was witnessed by a great and brilliant gathering. The Governor of, Bombay the Commissioner in Sind and the Chairman and Members of the Memorial Committee received the Prince and Princess at the steps of the marble terrace leading to the spot where the monument stands. The Mirs of Khairpur, Hyderabad and Mirpur, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter and their staffs were already in waiting on the Dais in front of the memorial. Here Mr. Mules, Chairman of the Committee, addressed their Royal Highnesses. He said :—

"On behalf of the Committee of, and subscribers to, the Victoria Memorial fundand the whole public of Sind, I beg to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks for your Gracious kindness in honouring us this day by your presence here and to you, Sir, for consenting to perform the ceremony which will disclose to your Royal Highnesses and to this great and representative assemblage from all parts of the Province, a marble statue which we trust you will consider a not unworthy token to posterity of the veneration and affection of her people for the great and good Victoria Queen of England, and Empress of India. Your Royal Highness in your progress through the immense British Provinces of India and the Feudatory States which flourish under the protecting shadow of your great father's Throne, must have encountered innumerable tokens of the extraordinary devotion to Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen Empress Victoria, which was felt by the people and Princess of India during her life-time, and of the reverence and affection in which her memory is held to-day. Sind is only a small corner of your Royal and Imperial Father's Dominions in the East, but I can assure you, Sir, that in no portion of his vast realms is loyalty to the Crown and devotion to the Monarch and his house more keenly felt or more firmly rooted than in this Province and I speak with an experience of its people extending over three and thirty years.

LOYAL SIND.

"Your Royal Highnesses, if it were possible to enhance these feelings your gracious presence among us this day would assuredly do so, for the first time in history a Prince and Princess of Wales have entered our land and have graciously consented to come among us, thereby giving to many thousands of your Imperial Father's subjects the keenest gratification and delight.

"Sir, on the occasion of your arrival at the gate of India your first public action was to unveil a statue of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria and now at the termination of a most brilliant and successful tour, on the completion of which we beg respectfully to congratulate your Royal Highnesses, you are about to perform a similar ceremony. And we venture to hope this will be a gratifying remembrance in the years to come, which we earnestly pray, may be many and happy for your Royal Highnesses and all the Royal Family. I have already had the honour of submitting to your Royal Highness a brief history of this memorial, and I need not therefore now go into details regarding Mr. Hamo Thorneycroft's beautiful work or bring again to your notice those who have rendered such valuable assistance in connection with its erection. In asking your Royal Highness to graciously unveil this memorial may I also request you to name the grounds around it the Queen's Lawn. I can assure you, Sir, we shall spare no pains to lay them out in a fitting manner. I also venture to ask your Royal Highnesses' acceptance, as a souvenir from the subscribers, of a casket containing an album of views of Karachi and Sind which they hope may occasionally bring back to your mind a day which will long live in the annals of Sind and has unspeakably gladdened its people. And finally, I beg on behalf of the whole province to wish your Royal Highnesses a safe and prosperous voyage to England and a most happy meeting with your children and your Royal Parents to whom we ask you to express the assurance of the loyal devotion of Sind to his Majesty and the Queen.

NAMING "THE QUEEN'S LAWN."

The Prince in reply said :—

"Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to the Princess of Wales and myself to take part in a ceremony which crowns the loyal and loving efforts of five long years, and it is our good fortune to have an opportunity of being associated with the people of Sind in this splendid tribute to our late beloved Queen Empress. We have read the admirable pamphlet which describes the history of the memorial and have noticed with interests the names of Mr. Gills and Mr. Motiram Adrani and others to whose energy we owe so much. We have noticed, too, with especial satisfaction that all classes in Sind have joined in raising this statue which is fitly symbolised by figures of Peace and Justice.

"You do right to connect them with the memory of Queen Victoria, for she greatly desired that her Indian subjects should ever enjoy these blessings. I shall be happy to name the grounds on which we stand "The Queen's Lawn" and we both hope that the statue and the lawn around it may bring pleasure and recreation to endless generations.

"Gentlemen we thank you for your parting words and I shall not fail to convey to the King-Emperor and the Queen the loyal expressions of the people of Sind. We were deeply touched by Bombay's affectionate welcome to the shores of India. On the eve of our departure we are equally impressed with Karachi's sympathy and good wishes."

The Prince and Princess then inspected the silver casket presented to them as a souvenir of the ceremony. The casket which is handsomely wrought enclosed a satin bound album of views of Sind. Next, the Prince touched a button and the flags hiding the statue fell away. The cheers that were raised overpowered the music of the National Anthem, for the removal of the flags disclosed a strikingly fine and unique monument. Their Royal Highnesses and the great gathering were struck with admiration of the sculptor's work. The Princess was presented with a bouquet and a few minutes later the ceremony was closed by the departure of their Royal Highnesses amid a demonstration of great enthusiasm.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 18.

Karachi was brilliantly illuminated last night. A banquet and largely attended reception were held at Government House. The Prince and Princess this morning attended service at the Cantonment Church.

LATER.

The departure of the Prince and Princess from India takes place to-morrow evening when they enbark on the Renown at six-thirty from the Merewether Pier at Kiamari.

FURTHER HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction on Babu Moti Lal Gangali of the Foreign Department and treasurer to the Prince of Wales during the Royal Visit and also on Assistant Surgeon Hira Lal Basu, Assistant Surgeon on the Staff of the Prince of Wales.

MR. E. G. TURNER AT GORAI.

On Monday the 18th instant, Mr. E. G. Turner, M. A., I. C. S, Assistant Collector, Thana District, visited the village of Gorai in Salsette. At the Ferry, he was met amongst others, by Revd. Father M. Baptista, Vicar, Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culveni, near Gorai. At the request of Father Baptista, Mr. Turner visited the Culveni Parish school. He took reading, asked the children meanings, etc. They then sang songs, which he heard with much pleasure. He was thereafter presented with an address by the school children. They said that they felt very great pleasure in welcoming him and thanked him for the honour and the favour done to them. He was then presented a bouquet and garlanded. He advised application being made for the registration of the school. The following remark in the visitor's book has been recorded :—

'Visited Culveni, and was much struck with its cleanliness, and the orderly manner in which the work is conducted. The children sang songs in a very good style. Sd. E. G. Turner, Assistant Collector, Bandra.'

The Collector also saw the Church, examined the altars and then came back to the parochial house. He was much struck with the cleanliness good taste and neatness pervading the sacred edifice and its surroundings. He promised to send for the school a map of India. This announcement was received with much applause. It was followed by hearty cheers from the children, who were much delighted to learn that a day's holiday had been granted to them in honour of the Collector Saheb's visit.

LONDON LADIES' TRIO.

EVENING CONCERT.

It is not often the music-loving public of Bombay get such a delightful evening as was afforded on Saturday by the London Ladies Trio. The trio consists of Miss Henriette Murkens, violinist, Miss. Agnes Whitehead, soprano, and Miss Edith Merrylees pianist, and on Saturday they had the able co-operation of Mr. Edgar Faulkner, whose singing needs no commendation in Bombay. Before listening to Miss Murken's violin solos one should hear a few amateur performers in the same kind of music. When your teeth have been properly set on edge by the would be Sarasate then you can appreciate the charm of Miss Murken's music. She opened the evening at the Town Hall on Saturday with the Sonatta "Krentzer (1st movement) by Beethoven with Miss Edith Merrylees at the piano. This was a sweet performance, and showed that the Ladies' Trio are bringing some real skill to charm the East. Miss Agnes Whitehead's Aria from "Les Huguenots" "Nobel Signor" by Meyerbeer was a very creditable performance; and this was followed by a violin solo Fantaisie "Faust" (Gounod-Sarasate) by Miss Murkens. Mr. Edgar Foulkner, who came next, was disappointing—that is, to those who know what he can do. He was ill advised to sing Handel's "Ch'io mai vi posso," for his pronunciation was very imperfect and the ditty gave him no better opportunity for the display of his considerable vocal powers than a whole crowd of sweet English ballads we could mention. Unfortunately, it seems to be accepted that at a chamber concert everything must be foreign, or it is not "classy." Sheer nonsense, of course, but the theory prevails. Happily something delightfully English followed, when Miss Agnes White head sang "Roses' a soft and plaintive piece of sentiment, with a violin obligato by Miss Murkens, who rendered Wieniawski's "Legende" as the first item of Part II. Miss Edith Merrylees piano solo 4ome Valse by Chaminade was sympathetically given, and received a well-deserved encore. Miss Agnes Whitehead sang "Oh, that we two were maying" and a familiar old English Melody, and in response to an encore gave the popular Killarney, which she sings very pleasantly. The other items on the programme were all listened to with wrapt attention, and we hope to hear the London Ladies' Trio again.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

South African Freights.

LANCASHIRE COTTON SPINNING.

BRITISH TRADE IN EGYPT.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Colonial Office has issued an important Blue-book containing the report, minutes, documentary evidence, &c. of the South African Shipping Freights Conference in London. After vainly trying to come to an agreement with the associated steamship lines for a reduction of rates and a modification of the debate system, the Conference submitted to the Colonial Secretary, for the consideration of the Board of Trade, a draft bill entitled the Shipping Rebates Prohibition Act, indicating the lines on which legislation is desired. The Board of Trade pointed out that in its present form the bill was open to objections, and as the matter was to receive the careful consideration of the Government the Conference decided to adjourn and to advise the High Commissioner to reassemble in the South Africa as soon as he should be in possession of the views of the Imperial Government. In the final paragraph of the report the Conference, "having exhausted every reasonable means of coming to terms with the shipowners, urges, in view of the strong feeling both here and in South Africa, that no delay should occur in dealing with this important matter, by the adoption of some measures designed to remove or mitigate the present disability in trade produced by the high rates of freight maintained by what is virtually a monopoly in ocean transport between Great Britain and her South African colonies."

Taking into account the unsettled political outlook in Europe and also the deduction of half-yearly dividends from the prices of various securities, Stock Exchange values on the whole have been wonderfully well maintained during the past month. The periodical valuation by the "Bankers' Magazine" of 325 representative securities gives the following result:—Aggregate value January 19, £3,099,915,000; aggregate value February 20, £3,099,204,000; decrease, £731,000. The tendency for high-class investment securities has been favourable during the month, while speculative descriptions—notably South African gold mines—have given way. Consols have been in some demand on hopes of easier money and anticipations of a reduction of the floating debt by the Liberal Government, but there has been a set-back of late on more acute alarms concerning the outcome of the Morocco Conference. Foreign Government securities have kept wonderfully steady, and Argentine and Spanish issues have advanced. English railways have been rather dull, and there has been a decided set-back in American railroad shares after a period of great buoyancy, an all round depreciation, in fact, of about 3 per cent, being shown. South African mining shares have fallen to the lowest level for many years past. English bank shares are considerably lower, partly on account of anticipations of easier money during the second quarter of the year, but foreign and colonial bank shares show a very general advance. Land companies' shares continue to improve, and commercial and industrial shares generally have displayed considerable activity and strength.

It is remarked that in the Lancashire cotton spinning trade there is at present a considerable disparity in price between twists of the same count that formerly ran pretty close together. The cause of this is that while one spinner has seen the necessity of keeping up his quality the other has tried to persuade himself that if he paid his usual excess of "points on" at Liverpool the cotton should be good enough for his purpose. The result of this is that some spinners who have actually seen their error and corrected it find it difficult to regain their reputation, and are actually compelled to go on selling good yarn at the price of inferior. This revolt against inferior yarn, stimulated by the attitude of the operatives, is a considerable feature in the industry to-day, and while the production and sale of yarn goes briskly on there remain, it is understood, considerable accumulations of twist that is hardly saleable. What to do with it becomes a perplexing question. Doubtless it will be slowly absorbed, giving trouble and spreading confusion as all bad work does, and it is suggested that some of it may find its way into foreign markets, where it will continue to exercise its prejudicial effect.

Scorn poured by a New Orleans house upon the much-advertised 15 cent holding policy of the cotton planters is rather piquant. Messrs. Eisenhauer and Co., in a letter dated February 10, comment on the resentment felt by bull speculators against the planters, whom they accuse of turning loose their cotton at a time when the bulls were doing their utmost to raise the price, relying on the planters' pledge to hold for 15 cents. "It must be admitted they say, "that the bulls have good cause for complaint, as the selling in the interior has been on a tremendous scale in the past three weeks as evidenced by the large receipts at ports lately, and confidence in the promises of the planters has received a rude shock. It was first announced with a great flourish of trumpets that 3,000,000 bales would be held back for 15 per cents, but a few weeks later it was discovered that only 2,000,000 remained unsold in planters' hands, which would be locked and the key thrown into a box which could only be opened by a 15 cents price. A few weeks ago the amount to be held had dwindled to 1,000,000 bales which of course had been tied so securely to 15 cents that not all the horses in the world could pull it away from that stake, and now it is heard with mingled surprise and amusement that a pool is to be formed to gather in 500,000 bales and hold them for 13 cents; in other words the original big elephant at 3,000,000 bales and 15 cents has been reduced by circumstances beyond anybody's control to a small 'burro' of 500,000 bales and only 13 cents. This holding plan of the Cotton Grower's Association has certainly been a fiasco of no mean proportions after the decided success gained last year, and they cannot expect that thereafter anybody, and especially the spinner should, have any respect for their resolutions passed by them in enthusiastic mass meetings. It is useless to deny that this holding movement has been as doleful a failure of the famous squeeze in the New York October option last fall, and the bull operator will in future think twice before he again counts on the assistance of the planters.

But in spite of the disconcerting readiness of the planter to prefer good profits to good resolutions, Messrs. Eisenhauer and Co. profess that they can see nothing bearish in present prices, and would rather buy than sell. They contend that, although the visible supply on February 10 was 387,000 bales more this season than last, the invisible supply was 2,050,000 bales less, a net deficiency of 1,663,000 bales this year. This calculation is based upon the assumption that this season's crop is 10,500,000 bales. The late decline, they urge, has certainly removed any probability of a check, to consumption by high prices, and spinners have not shown the slightest inclination to reduce the outturn of their mills. The prosperity of the mills cannot be better illustrated than by the remarkable statement that 5,740,000 spindles are in course of erection in England alone. Messrs. Eisenhauer suggest that these and other extensions mean a total consumption of 12,500,000 bales next year.

There has been some talk from time to time about British manufacturers losing ground in Egypt, and the Egyptian Gazette would call the attention of those who are constantly complaining that we cannot look after our interests to the recent combination of engineering firms under the title of the Egyptian Engineering Company, Limited. Some twenty-four firms, with an aggregate capital of more than £3,000,000, have formed the Egyptian Company, which is not run on the lines of an ordinary agency house. Not only are the various allied firms individually interested financially in the Company, but prices to buyers will be based directly on the cost of production in the maker's works. The Egyptian house acts not as a separate concern but as the sales department of each manufacturer, and is on a co-operative profit-sharing basis with the latter in respect of each particular transaction. The combined resources of the

Company are said to enable it to take work of any magnitude, and it is likely that a customer will find it convenient to deal with one firm rather than with several. There seems to be an obvious difficulty, and we are not told how it is overcome. The various British firms represented, though they may have different specialities, must overlap a good deal, and it would be interesting to know how their claims to work that might be useful to several are determined.

It is an interesting question how far the present scarcity of operatives will make for an improvement in the staple of cotton. That it has this tendency is certain, however slow its operation may be, and the hardening of the better kinds at Liverpool and elsewhere indicates a direction of demand that must, if persistent, have some practical effect. And that it will be persistent seems pretty well assured in the present state of the industry. If the British Cotton-growing Association can presently give us a comparatively small amount of good-stapled cotton it may greatly relieve the tension. It is interesting in this connection to note the successful experiments with Egyptian cotton in Scinde, and if from India, which pessimists have declared can give little help to Lancashire, supplies of long-stapled cotton may be brought, it will be very encouraging. There seems to be every prospect of a shortage of labour in both sections of the Lancashire industry. The mills that are erected in the great seats of the cotton trade may scramble for their hands with the rest, but it would be interesting to know whether the problem has been fairly faced by those who put up mills off the beaten track. The rates of wages are absolute, and it is not easy to see what considerations would prevail to induce the migration of families. Possibly advantageous terms of house tenancy may be a consideration. The condition of things some thirty years ago is recalled by a spinner of long experience who was instrumental in bringing to his town some 250 boys through one of the London missions and so relieving the pressure. The supply of unskilled labour had, of course, the effect of stimulating the half-skilled.

Up to now the attitude of the Government toward the South African mining industry has had the effect of reducing the riff-raff of the Stock Exchange, as the President of the Local Government Board would call it, by four. That is the number of failures which have occurred as the result of the collapse of South African mining prices, and considering the nature of the collapse it says much for the conservatism and caution of the riff-raff that the Stock Exchange has withstood its effects so well. Only one of the failures is of anything like an important nature. It was evidently correct to place hope, last week, on the wonderful resisting power of the Stock Exchange in case of trouble long foretold. One of the failures was almost staved off judging by the number of meetings of creditors held before it was decided to let the hammer fall. By the way, it seems rather difficult to reconcile such meetings with the fact that when a member of the Stock Exchange finds that a fellow member who is his debtor cannot meet his engagements it is his duty, far from giving him time or any other consideration, to report the fact to a member of the Committee. The idea is of course that no member who is insolvent shall be encouraged to struggle against fate in case such a struggle should mean a plung into wild speculation. In spite of this we frequently hear of meetings of creditors at which the case of a member who cannot meet his engagements is considered with a view to the possibility of staving off the default. The Committee must hear of them too, but presumably they do not come within its official cognisance.

Y. M. C. A. SPORTS.

The annual Amateur Athletic Sports held under the auspices of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association were concluded on Saturday, on the Marine Lines Maidan, Bombay. There was a greatly improved attendance, and some interesting racing was witnessed. Several of the events produced keen competition and resulted in close finishes. The Sports Committee, of which Mr. J. Blake Cullen was the Hon. Secretary, are to be congratulated on the successful results of the meeting. The following are the winners in the events.

100 yards Flat Race (open) Final : —1 Moyse:—2 Gawthorne, 3 Fido. Time—10ms. 1-5secs.

Footballers' Race (members) :—1 J. V. Hildreth, 2 A. W. Jones. In this event the competitors were required to dribble a football around chairs placed about the ground in a course of 100 yards. The time was 23 4-5secs.

100 yards Slow Cycle Race (members):—1 A. W. Jones.

Finding the Coin and 200 yards race (Boys Brigade):—1 H. Coulson, 2 A. Rushtom.

120 yards Hurdles Race (open):—1 R. Fido, 2 Mottershaw 3, A. H. Gawthorne. Time—18secs.

100 yards Egg and Spoon Race (members):—1 T. Nissen.

Ladies' Love Letter Competition:—1 Miss Smith, runner J. V. Hildreth 2, Miss Baker, runner T. Nissen, 3 Miss Crisp, runner H. Coulson.

Five miles Cycle Race (open):—1 J. Wright, 2 E. F. Fay, 3 R. Carlyle. Time—3min. 24secs.

100 yards Variety Race (Boys' Brigade):—1 H. Coulson, 2 W. George, 3 A Rushtom. Competitors were required to walk 30 yards, hop 30 yards and run 40 yards.

880 yards Flat Race Handicap (members):—1 T. Nissen, 2 R. Crisp. Time—2min. 25 2-5secs.

100 yards Veteran Handicap Race:—1 Mr. Chambers, 2 Mr. Harrington, 3 Mr. Procter.

Variety Race (members):—1, J. V. Hildreth, 2 H. Coulson. Competitors had to walk a lap run a lap and cycle a lap.

Consolation Race—100 yards (open to those who had not won a prize) 1 Taylor, 2 Khodaji.

At the conclusion of the racing Mr. R. G. Monteath, President of the Athletic Club, introduced Mrs. H. E. E. Procter, who then kindly distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. Mr. Procter's Challenge Cup (members only) for the competitors who secured largest number of points was won by H. Coulson, and the B. B and C. I. Railway Challenge Bowl (open) was taken by R. Fide, H. Coulson also won Mr. Pyrke's Challenge Cup for Boys' Brigade. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Procter for presenting the prizes, and to Mr. J. Blake Cullen for the trouble he had taken in arranging the sports.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Western India Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup Meeting :—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

	THE DRAW		
	1st Round	2nd Round	Final
T C Lucas	(a bye)	.....	.....
C J S Rendall ...	.....	.....	.....
W Reid	.....	.....	.....
H Cheetham	(a bye)	.....	.....
M K Nigel-Jones...	(a bye)	.....	.....

1st Round to be played by Wednesday, 21st inst, 2nd Round to be played by Saturday 24th inst., and Final on Monday 26th inst.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

	1st Round	Fin l
W Reid and L Barraclough	.....	.....
H Cheetham and J C S Rendall...	.....	.....
T C Lucas and S Lucas	(a bye)	.....

1st Round to be played by Wednesday 21st inst., 2nd Round and Final on Tuesday 27th inst.

The following games have been arranged :— Reid and Barraclough v. Cheetham and Rendall No. 1 Court Tuesday 20th; Cheetham v. Nigel Jones No. 1 Wednesday 21st; Rendall v. Reid Thursday No. 1 22nd.

THE B. V. A. CAMP.

Saturday was the opening of the fifteenth camp of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. About fifty of the Fort, Byculla and Electrical Engineering Companies paraded at Sassoon Dock on Saturday afternoon under Major Hans and marched into camp at Colaba near the R. G. A. officers' Mess. The camp will continue until the last day of the month, the morning being given up to gun practice and the afternoon to parade drill. Amongst the enlivenments of the camp will be the deciding of the Gatacre Cup, the Wheel Cup, and the Hamilton Shield. There was a church parade yesterday and hard work commences in camp to-day.

BOMBAY RACES.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

A tremendous day was Saturday at Mahalakshimi with ten events on the card and very large fields to most of them. There was a big crowd of racegoers present and a good breeze kept the air very agreeable. A dozen horses lined up for the First Nursery Handicap at 2-30, of which Scimitar and Nagashi were "the fancy," but Scimitar had the race all to himself from the start and won easily, with Golden Hill three lengths behind and all the other animals in a string at about the same distance apart. Nagashi made a poor third. For the second Nursery Handicap seventeen horses went out, and a tussle ensued at the post, though Dhaman looked like winning at first. For the First of the Little Arabs, fourteen horses started, Nusser having the race to itself, followed by Wily and Ashroff, Settler showing but poor sport, much to the disgust of its supporters. An open affair was the Ballarat Plate, and afforded a big surprise by the excellent win of Russley Rose. This was an English Jockey's race, there being only one native rider to the eight Britishers. The race appeared to lay between Mandeville, Koko and Filbert, when Russley Rose took advantage of the corner to rush away from all her competitors in grand style, winning easily by one and three quarter lengths. Another surprise was in store in the Second Little Arab Plate, Highborn giving an interesting exhibition of what it can do against its stable companion Foxhall. In the Goodwood Plate Clynder had the advantage of a fine start and its nine competitors were helpless against its lead. Fourteen horses started for the Lanowli Plate, Esd winning a sensational race by a head. Toman justified the ample confidence which was reposed in it by a most easy win in the Third Nursery Handicap, winning by two and a half lengths, from Multiform, One Pie, at 6 to 4 against, only coming in fourth. Gambooda had all the advantages in the Selling Handicap and eventually won by a length and a quarter. For the Pony Hunter Flat Race only nine horses lined up, the favourite, Dudds, having a very easy time of it and winning by two and a half lengths.

First Nursery Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July 1905. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr R R S's b h Scimitar 9st.....Ames 1
Mr M A Khan's b a h Golden Hill, 8st 3lbs J Taylor 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's bl a h Nagashi, 8st 7lbs Robinson 3

Also ran.—Colonel, Mascana, Silver Stream, Gaucho, Sailbook, Marvel, Ghost, Terrible.

Betting —Evens Scimitar, 5 to 2 against Nagashi, 8 to 1 Colonel, tens and longer odds the rest.

Scimitar had this first event to itself, with a clear lead in the first few seconds of two lengths which was gradually improved into three, Golden Hill having the same advantage over Nagashi. Time 1 min. 9 1-5 secs.

Second Nursery Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1905. Distance— 5 furlongs.

Captain Davis' g a h Honey, 7st 12lbs.....Vining 1
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Bourbon, 7st....Abdoola 2
Mr. Khalaf bin Salf's g a h Shabeeb 7-7 (cd. 7st 8lbs.....J Taylor 3
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a h Moosiat 8st 8lbs .....Southall 4

Also ran.—Sir Lawrence, Dhaman, Investor, Sani, Florizel, Breechloader cd, Adham cd, Ireland cd, Audry, Waddler, Pioneer, Namdar cd and Moonflower.

Betting.—5 to 1 against Dhaman, Honey and Pioneer, 6 to 1 Sir Lawrence Moosiat and Sani 8 to 1 Bourbon. Tens and longer odds the rest.

Dhaman on the rails was immediately followed by Ireland, but on rounding the corner Honey made a masterful effort and won by half a length. Bourbon had a fine struggle with Shaheeb at the post. Time 1 min. 9 3-5 secs.

First Little Arab Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won race value Rs. 200 or over. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Nusser 8st 3lbs Southall 1
Mr P E Dharwad's g a h Ashroff 8st 9lbs...Burn 2
Mr A S Marriot's b a h Wily 7st 12lbs.....Oomerkhan 3

Mr Alex A Essayie's ch a h Ajax 8st 11b.Heeroo 4

Also ran.—Young Kohinoor, Jolly Joker, Settler, Kour Sahib, Osborne, Avenger, Dayar, Magna Charta and Admiral Togo.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Ashroff, 4 to 1 Nasser and Settler, 5 to 1 Wily, 7 to 1 Ajax, 8 to 1 Kour Sahib. Tens and longer odds the rest.

Nusser had a grand start which at once settled the race, Mr. Ali bin Talib's horse winning by two and a half lengths. Time 1 min 20 1-5 secs.

The Ballarat Plate.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b a s m Russley Rose 10st 3lbs...Burn 1
Mr A E Oatley's b a s h Mandeville 8st 9lbs Fisher 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's br a s g Kobo 8st 3lbs Heerro 3
Mr W Bass's br e m Filbert 7st 11lbs...Southall 4

Also ran.—Comeback, Matalgia, Notherby, Veera and Malvina.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Filbert, 5 to 2 Mandeville, 5 to 1 Veera, and Russley Rose. 7 to 1 Matalgia. Tens and longer odds the rest.

Filbert and Mandeville on the rails took the lead, but at the corner Filbert lost ground and only managed to get in fourth, Russley Rose making a splendid race of it with a win by a length and a quarter, Mandeville beating Koko by three quarters of a length. Time 1 min. 29 4-5 secs.

Second Little Arab Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won race value Rs. 200 over. Distance—3 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas, A Nanjee and S A Wahed's g a h Highborn, 8st 4lbs.....Ribbons 1
Messrs M Goculdas, and A Nanjee's b a h Foxhall 7st 5lbs.....Melson 2
Messrs Wood and Badger's ch a h Dilerjung 9st 10lbs.....Southall 3
Mr Mujeed Jurjis' Sagger 7st 12lb.....Oomerkhan 4

Also ran.—Nalinawa, Darby, Lomond, Clever boy, Thunderstorm Akyab, Erhan, Taoos 7 0 cd and Nadim.

Betting —6 to 4 against Dilerjung 3 to 1 Foxhall 5 to 1 Sagger 6 to 1 Lomond and Highborn Tens and longer odds the rest.

Foxhall momentarily rejoiced his supporter by getting a good lead with Highborn and Sagger following. Round the corner Highborn went away and a great struggle ensued between Foxhall and Dilerjung. Highborn won by three quarters of a length, with a neck between second and third. Time 1min. 2-1-5secs.

Goodwood Plate.—Winner Rs. 700, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr A N Dass b e m Clynder, 7st 4lbs.....Melsom 1
Mr Avasia's br e g Testwood, 8s. 10lbs...Vining 2
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a s g Regio, 9st 5lbs.....Southall 3
Mr Kelso's b a s g Royalist 8st 3lbs.....Burn 4

Also ran.—Chasseppt Trenayr, Lord Byrne, Shotover, Kamlatta and Trencherman

Betting.—6 to 4 against Regio, 5 to 1 Trenayr and Shotover 6 to 1 Testwood and Royalist. Tens and longer odds the rest.

Clynder took a good lead from Kambatta, which soon gave place to Regio and Shotover, Testwood making up for lost time at the bend. Clynder had the race to itself however with a length and a quarter to the good, a head only dividing Testwood and Regio. Time 1min. 3-6secs.

The Lanowli Plate.—Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High weight handicap for Arabs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h E d 8st 7lbs...C B Mahomed 1
Mr R R S's g a h Precious 9st 10lbs.....Ames 2
Mr G K's b a h Berlin 9st.....Robinson 3
Mr A Rosak's g a h Young Cardigan 7st 13lbs Gomerkhan 4

Also ran.—Skylark, Laffy, Bandit II, Peculiar, Old Coin, Panala, II, Grey Fox, Sweet, William and Exile.

Betting.—4 to 1 against Precious, Bandit II and Grey Fox, 5 to 1 Berlin and Ed. Tens and longer odds the rest.

Bandit alternated in the lead with Panala, but down the straight Ed took up the running following by Young Cardigan, Berlin and Precious making a gallant effort in sight of the post. Ed won by a head with half a head between second and third. Time 2mins. 8secs.

Third Nursery Handicap.—Winner Rs 200; second Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1905. Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A Wahed's ch a h Toman 9st 7lbs .....Burn 1
Mr R R S' g a h Multiform 9st 4lbs.....Ames 2
Mr Mujeed Jurjis' b a h Recruit 8st 2lbs Southhall 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h One Pie 8st...Robinson 4

Also ran.—Malik, Ranger, Cardiff, Sherbat, Sadie, MacDuff, Durvan, Tamiz, and Cairo.

Betting.—6 to 4 against One Pie, 4 to 1 Toman, 5 to 1 Multiform, 6 to 1 Cardiff, 8 to 1. The Rangers Tens and longer odds the rest.

For a second or two Durvan had the lead, but Toman quietly took first place and kept it all the way to the post, winning by two and-a-half lengths with a quarter-of-a-length between Multiform and Recruit, One Pie getting in fourth. Time 1min. 82-5secs.

Selling Handicap.— Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200, third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a s g Gambooda 7st 12lbs (cd. 8st).....Robinson 1
Mr G K's b a s g Resident 9st 4lbs.....Melsom 2
Aga S Sha's ch e m Hyacinth 8st 3lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr Maxwell's ch a s g Fitzeros 6st 7lbs (cd 7st 11lbs).....Bennett 4

Also ran—Adelaide, Roscommon, Pikes and Overture.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Gambooda, 3 to 1 Adelaide, 4 to 1 Resident and Hyacinth. Tens and longer odds the rest.

Gambooda led out followed by Hyacinth and Resident together. Hyacinth eventually gave way to Resident, Gambooda won by a length and a quarter, with half a length between second and third. Time 1min. 3 secs.

The Pony Hunter Flat Race.—Winner, Rs 200, second Rs 100, third Rs. 50. For Arabs and C B Ponies 14-2 and under and Ponies other classes 14-1 and under which are the bona fide property of members of the Bombay Hunt certified by the M F H to have been regularly hunted this season. To be ridden by the Members of the Bombay Hunt. Weight. Arabs and C Rs. 14-2 Catch Weights over 11st, Weight. Arabs and C Bs, 14-1 Catch Weights over 10st 7lbs. Weight. Other Classes 4-1 Catch Weights over 12st. Weight Arabs and C Bs 14-0 11lbst. Weight, Other Classes 14-0 Catch Weight over 11st 7lbs. Ponies not ridden by their owners catch weight 4lbs over above weights. Distance.—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr Owen Symon's b aus m Dudds 12st.....Owner. 1
The Hon'ble A Hill Trevor's g a h Breakaway cd 11st 4 lbs... .....Mr. Fischer 2
Mr T D Moore's g a h Akbar Khan cd 10st 4lbs Mr. Phillips 3
Mr T D Moore's g a g Grey Ghost II.MrRommel 4

Also ran.—Sally, Rosette, Evangaline, Jehad, and Cactus.

Betting.—Evens Dudds, 3 to 1 against, Akbar Khan, 5 to 1 Rosette, 6 to 1 Breakaway, Tens and longer odds the rest.

The start was for a brief period delayed by the antics of Rossette, but when they got off Breakaway was first with Akbar Khan last, an order which the latter horse not long allowed to remain: At the mile Sally went in front and Akbar Khan came up rapidly, but Dudds soon showed the way and won by two and a half lengths, a length and quarter between Breakaway and Akbar Khan. No time taken.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The 3rd Challenge Cup Race was sailed in a very light breeze which dropped calm at the finish. All three yachts got away to a good start. Turquoise to windward of Sapphire, a little ahead of Melody. Sapphire lead at Sunk Rock, Melody last. In the run to Gull Island Melody ran into first place, and the mark vessel was rounded as follows :

Melody	4	31	5
Sapphire	4	32	51
Turquoise.....	4	34	20

It was a beat to the Committee Vessel in which Turquoise overtook Sapphire, and the first round ended as follows :

Melody	5	51	10
Turquoise.....	5	52	4
Sapphire	5	15	44

In the run to North Karanja and dead beat home in a gradually decreasing breeze, no further change took place and the race ended as follows :

				Hcp.	Corrected time		
Melody.....	6	56	32	10'42	3	32	50
Turquoise	6	53	46	scratch	3	44	46
Sapphire.....	7	18	31	5'46	3	57	17

Melody thus took 1st prize and Turquoise 2nd Challenge Cup is won by Sapphire which had won the first two heats.

Third Challenge Cup Race—Sailed at 3-15 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M	S	Entered by	Time of Arrival H	M	S	Correct-ed Time H	M	S
Sapphire...	5	43	Capt Muter R E, and Mr R H H Hopkins...	7	18	3	3	57	17
Turquoise.	Scr		Mr F J Preston	6	59	46	3	44	16
Melody ..	10	41	Mr J B N Macbeth	6	56	32	3	30	50

Course No 10 + 14 = 17·4 miles—1st Prize won by Melody. Time-limit—7-15 p m. Wind N-W by W, Strength Light.

B CLASS RACE.

Only three boats were entered for this race. Mannikin, Pixie and Erin

A good start was made, but Pixie with her spinnakeath Starboard decidedly scored on the run to North Karanja. Unfortunately Mannikin took the wrong course going to South Karanja Buoy first instead of Committee Vessel, otherwise she would probably have had an easy win as the weather just suited her.

As it was Pixie well-sailed, gained steady on E in and finished an easy first.

"B" Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3 30 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M	S	Entered by	Time of Arrival H	M	S	Correct-ed Time H	M	S
Pixie	Scr		Mr H R Greaves.....	6	12	24	2	42	24
Erin	Scr		Mr R H Ireland	6	23	36	2	53	36
* Mannikin..	5	30	Officers R A						

* Did not round the Schooner on the first round.

Course No 12 = 11·2 miles—1st Prize won by Pixie. Time-limit 7-15 p m. Wind N-W by W Strength Light.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

The Tomtit Class and Small Boats' Handicap Race was for a Cup presented by Mr. H R. Greaves and eight boats started. The wind was more Southerly than usual, and some of the boats started on the Starboard tack, others on the Port tack, for the run to N. Karanja Buoy. There did not appear to be much to choose between the course, and the boats were close together at the mark. It was practically a close haul on the Starboad tack to Sunk Rock Lightbouse, and Sayonara in the light breeze draw ahead. He was first round the mark with Meg five and a half minutes later. Tomtit followed two minutes later and Lapwing and Midget at a similar interval. On the reach to the Committee Vessel Sayonara continued to draw ahead, and had saved her time on Meg when passing the Committee Vessel. Midget and Jean were well placed at the end of the first round with more than four minutes of their time from Sayonara in hand. No further change to take place in the order and Sayonara got the winning gun at 5'57 Meg being second and Tomtit third over the finishing line. On working out the corrected times it was found that Midget was the winner of the Cup with Jean and Sayonara a good second and third respectively. These three boats were only separated by the narrow margin of 55 seconds and six boats were in within five minutes, so the handicaps had been very closely guaged.

Tomtit and Small Boat Handicap Race for a cup presented by Mr H R Greaves—Sailed at 3-15 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M	S	Entered by	Time of Arrival H	M	S	Correct-ed Time H	M	S
Tomtit.....	8	0	Dr F M Gibson	6	8	40	2	15	40
Meg	8	0	Mr C H Byrne	6	7	20	2	14	20
Maud	16	0	Mr J E Needham.....		Scr			Scr	
Lapwing .	11	0	Capt Goode and Capt R S Gillespie R E.....	6	12	54	2	16	54
Midget ...	18	0	Officers R A	6	11	25	2	11	16
Sayonara..	Scr		Capt Crosse and Mr O G Nonico.....	5	57	11	2	12	13
Estella ..	20	0	Mr R Carruthers		Gave up				
Jean.....	18	0	Mr A C H MacLean. ...	6	14	33	2	11	33
Coralie ..	21	0	Mr R W Fisher..	6	19	45	2	14	45

Course No 6 + 2 = 9·5 miles—1st Prize won by Midget. 2nd Prize won by Jean and 3rd Prize won by Sayonara. Time-limit 7-15 p m. Wind N-W by W, Strength Light. Class Prize Meg.

FAREWELL TO THE REV. CANON AND MRS. LEDGARD.

A meeting was held on Saturday in the Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School, Byculla, to say farewell to the Rev. Canon and Mrs Ledgard on their departure after forty-four years of missionary work in Bombay. The Rev W. Kennelly, Chaplain of Byculla, was in the chair, and amongst others present were the Revs. Fr. Nicholson, S.S.J.E., Fr. Langmore, S.S.J.E., P. Eykyn, J. H. Lord, T. Davis, C.M.S., A. E. B. Leahy, S.P.G., J. Mahde, J. A. John, S.P.G., D. L. Joshi, C.M.S., Baba Padmanji, Nathoji, Mr. Hamilton, Hon. Treasurer, S.P.G., and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, and many members of the congregations from St. Paul's Church, Kamathipura, Holy Cross, Umarkhadi, and the C.M.S., Urdu and Marathi Missions.

After some singing by the girls of the S.P.G., Boarding School, the Chairman briefly stated the purpose of the meeting and mentioned that the Bishop of Bombay was not able to be present. Mr. J. Wahidud Din, on behalf of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, then read an address in which were noted several of the memorials of Canon Ledgard's work, which will remain for many years to come, namely the Church of St. Paul, built in 1872, and Mission House built in 1905, Canon Ledgard's former work among Europeans and Eurasians. His translations into Urdu of Apocrypha and other books, His tenure of the office of Hon. Secretary S. P. G. Diocesan Committee, since 1891, he being the first missionary to hold that office. The fact that Canon Ledgard was one of the first Hon. Canons of St. Thomas' Cathedral (in 1901). And the first Rural Dean of Bombay in 1903.

The congregation also expressed their gratitude to Mrs. Ledgard for her work among the women and girls, whose best friend she has ever proved herself. Her wise counsel and active support have been given to the Indian Church Friendly Society for Women and Girls, and to the Diocesan Missionary Union of which Societies she has for some time been the Honorary Secretary.

The Address, in English and in Urdu, after having been read was presented in a silver casket, together with a framed photograph (by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd) of the Congregation of St. Paul's Church. At the same time the members of the Holy Cross Branch of the Indian Church Women's Friendly Society presented Mrs. Ledgard with an address and some pretty vessels of Indian brass work.

Fr. Nicholson being then called upon to speak said that when Canon Ledgard came to Bombay, he (Fr. Nicholson) must have been of the mature age of two. He pointed out the missionary zeal of one who had stayed for over 40 years in a city with such a trying climae as Bombay. The Rev. T. Davis C. M. S. then spoke in Urdu and dwelt upon the lessons which Canon Ledgard's work displayed to Indian Christians, not only of his own flock but in others. By his translations he belonged to all Urdu speaking Christians. He exorted them to follow the example given them.

Mr. Wahidud Din also spoke in Urdu very eloquently. Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, as an old member of the S.P.G., Committee, expressed his admiration of Canon and Mrs. Ledgard's work and assured them of his sense of the loss to all when that work came to an end.

Canon Ledgard said he had great difficulty in replying and thanking those present for what had been said. The happiest time of his life was soon after his arrival in Bombay when he lived in the native quarter in a Boys' School, visiting coffee-houses regularly and preaching in the streets. Then as a condition of the Government grant towards the building of the Church came English work among Europeans and Eurasians. And lastly the work of Secretary to the Committee. The remarks in the address and speeches were therefore based on facts, but he felt that the kind manner in which they had been expressed was more than he at all deserved. There was one part of the address to which he entirely concurred and which he accepted with gratitude and that was the reference to Mrs. Ledgard. She had worked hard and long from morning to night, and he could confirm everything that was said of her that afternoon. In saying farewell he assured them they would ever be remembered by Mrs. Ledgard and himself.

The Chairman in a few brief remarks said he felt it an honour to have been asked to preside and on behalf of those present wished Canon and Mrs. Ledgard the good old Christian wish Goodbye, God be with you.

A farewell hymn in Urdu was then sung and after some hearty cheers the meeting closed,

WILY ARABS.

SEQUEL TO THE AFGAN INCIDENT.

The refusal of the authorities to allow the Arab divers on board the s.s. Afgan to land a short time ago, has had a somewhat curious sequel. It will be remembered that there were two suspected cases of plague on board the vessel, and as a result, Government were not prepared to take the risk of allowing the men to land at all and the Afgan eventually returned to Bombay. In the crowded ranks on board was one rather distinguished looking individual—for an Arab cooly—with a peculiar Jewish type of face, and he did not fail to attract the attention of the Port Surgeon and the other officials who went on board.

This fact was responsible for the detection the other day of a clear attempt on the part of some of the Arabs who were sent back to creep into the island again via Tuticorin. Among the cooly passengers from the latter place were a number of Arabs and the presence of the former distinguished looking passenger on the "Afgan" among them led to their identification as the same men as had previously been rejected. On their return to Bombay, they took train to Tuticorin with the object of entering Ceylon by another door.

The terms imposed upon the Mahsuds by the Government and made known at Jandola to the jirgahs by Mr. Crump, Political Officer, on the 28th February, comprised a fine of Rs. 25,000 and the stoppage of their entire allowances (amounting to Rs. 70,000 per annum) for a year or such longer period as might be necessary, unless they cleared themselves by good conduct and by surrendering for trial the persons suspected of complicity in the murders of Captain Bowring, Colonel Harrison, and Captain Donaldson. The jirgah have brought in three of the five men, whose surrender was desired, and have undertaken to attempt to arrest the remaining two men, and on this understanding they have been permitted to depart to their homes. The action taken by Government is in accordance with the agreements under which headmen are bound to restrain their bad characters.

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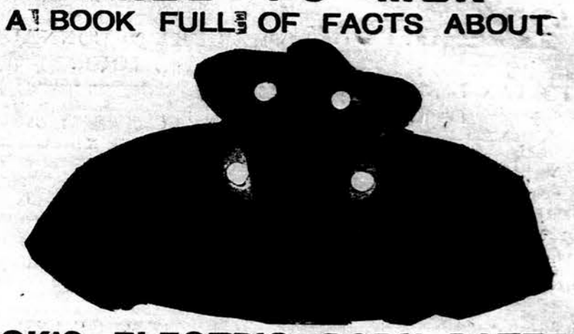

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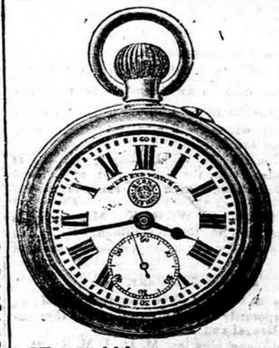

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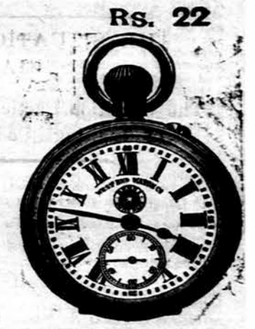

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LADIES' BRANCH OF THE N. I. A.

LECTURE BY MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE.

On Thursday the 15th of March, a meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association took place at the Bungalow of Mrs. Muir Mackenzie' to listen to a lecture on "Reading" delivered by that lady. A large and appreciative audience of European, Hindu and Parsee ladies collected, attracted by the desire to hear Mrs. Muir Mackenzie speak on a subject that all could sympathise in. The paper was a most interesting one and we give it in full, for its own merit as well as in the hope that the spirit may move the mind of some other lady members of the Association to address their colleagues on subjects that can instruct and amuse. Mrs. Muir Mackenzie spoke on "Reading' as follows :—

Before giving you the thoughts I have gathered together on the ever-fascinating subject of reading and books I should like to tell you what a great pleasure it is to me to welcome you all here and how kind I think it is of you to ask such a newly joined member of this Association to address you, and I ask for an indulgent criticism for in giving this lecture I am straying in unknown ways. But I take courage when I think that Reading is a subject in which we must all sympathise for do we not all read ? Some of us only perhaps are real book-worms, but may I not say that we all love books ? I hope so, at any rate, though it often makes me sad to hear people say I should love to read if I only had time, for we must admit that what we truly love we invariably find time to do. Not to love reading seems to me to deprive life of one of its best joys, best in every sense for apart from its pure delight of it, is is our duty and privilege to improve our minds and enlarge the extent of our horizon. Climbing the path of mental achievement is to see rising before us peak beyond peak for we can never reach the ultimate summit while we live upon this plane of existence. Even a Plato or a Herbert Spencer must leave the world feeling acutely that, though in human eyes he may have reached the highest peak of knowledge, in the eyes of the Eternal Mystery he is as a little child with everything yet to learn. But let us not be discouraged ; because we cannot know everything there is no reason why we should not know something. The delight of acquiring knowledge, the fascination of learning some new thing is there anything in life that can give us the same satisfaction ? I frankly envy the scholar and the man of Science. When to them are the voices shouting in the market place ? the wretched social jealousies, and the meaningless frivolity that clouds the mind and soul ? They truly live in an enchanted world and a thrilling world, where the scholar in a flash of insight perchance may see a point that will change all future thought, and the man of science, enthusiastically continues his investigations in the hope that one day a mystery great as that of wireless telegraphy or Radium, will be disclosed to him. Let us all be proud that it is to a woman we owe the wonderful discovery of Radium and take heart remembering that women as well as men have a large part to play in the drama of life. We cannot all be Pundits, in fact very few of us can for to most of us has been given the sacred calling of making a home. I think it is right that our first endeavour should be to make that home harmonious, beautiful and as perfect in every detail as lies in our power, but it can only be a delight and happiness to all depending on us, when we add to our wisdom and knowledge by feeding our minds with wisely chosen and acceptable fare. I use the word acceptable for I think that to read a book which strikes us as being heavy is of little advantage. We struggle on with it, making great efforts to concentrate our attention, and when the book is finished nine times out of ten it has finished with us also, in as much as we have not fixed it in our memory. Apart from a student who has to read a book for an examination my advice would to choose books that are sympathetic, and so interesting that they make us long for further knowledge, and feel tempted to read a stiffer book on the same subject. Thus say we desire to study the life of Napoleon, it would be a mistake for the average reader to start away with a ponderous Biography, for better read some novels, Memoirs and Court gossip about a great men. You will then find so much that is thrilling and romantic that you will long to read everything that has been written on the subject even though it be a little difficult and irksome. I have mentioned reading novels as a good introduction to the study of an historic subject and I truly believe that their use in this respect is enormous. The historic novel is one of the most delightful branches of the story teller's art ; he has but to touch the dry bones of history and the past suddenly riots and blazes with life. Kings and Queens who perhaps used to seem but dull old fogies now bring the tears to our eyes when we realise that they suffered and sorrowed in such a human way. Very beautiful and romantic the past seen through the mist of years, touched by those wings of fancy that transport us so easily and happily from the land of dreary facts, and the uninteresting details of every day life, to the fairy places where romance reigns supreme.

Besides inducting us to the study of history the story-teller can be a vast help to us also, if we desire to know of other lands and other peoples, or if we wish to understand better the motives of human action, and the feelings that stir the heart of our brothers and sisters all the world over. The story-teller has indeed a higher vocation than that of a mere purveyor of amusement. The story books with which we surround ourselves and come to regard as our beloved companions and friends besides being perennial sources of delight, are real and important factors in the enlargement of our vision and the education of our hearts and minds. Imaginative writers have eyes that see many beautiful things hidden from our every day uneducated sight, and they tell us what they see in a pleasant and delightful way, so that the least learned among us may share in their inspired vision. When they touch our eyes with their magic wands we see a deeper glory in the sunset, a lovelier mystery in the smile of our loved one, a greater depth of significance in the tears of the mourner.

Ever in our hearts there must be tender regard and beauty in the little usual happenings of existence—and happy are the men and women who can see what the romance for the story-tellers who bid us see the romance writers see, for the little usual things are with us always, and the great moments of life few and far between. Life is all too short for us to have time to guess even a small part of the stupendous riddle of the Universe, but I sometimes think we know a sweet gratitude we feel for the artist who, by adding to our power of insight and sympathy, widens our outlook even if it be but by a hair's breadth. It is wise saying that we see in life just what we choose our eyes to see, for the gifts life has to offer are unlimited, and we alone set the limit to what we hail receive. In proportion to the extent of horizon we have gained and to the degree of imagination we have called into being, do we participate in the best life can give. These flights on the wings of fancy are good, very good we all ask for stories. Next to food it is human nature's most urgent need, and the more bare and empty our lives are of romance and colour the more do we desire stories. If we have been bereft of the golden thread that once brightened our lives we long to dream of it again, and if we belong to the lonely company who have never known romance, we yearn to taste of it in some way if it be only at second hand.

We owe something to all novels, whether they be only unpretentious tales that live as does the rose the species of a day, or profound works ' pregnant with celestial fire,' for they one and all sing the same ever enduring, ever a glorious Love Song that touches alike the Prince and the beggar. The great Love Song, which raises us from the common place, and overcoming the flaming sword of material consideration allows us once more to enter Eden.

I have, perhaps, you will think, said too much in the praise of fiction and love-stories but I am fully aware that however great the significance and importance of our emotional life may be, yet our intellectual life has equal if not more tremendous claims. Our most precious possession is our intellect, our greatest privilege that of being allowed to cultivate it. We have all been given a degree of intellect, and Emerson, that most optimistic and cheering of Sages, would have us believe there is almost an equality between the Genius and he who appreciates his work, the " intellect constructive and the intellect receptive " as he calls it. In one of his essays, he says, ' perhaps it we should meet Shakespeare, we should not be conscious of any great inferiority no, but of great equality only that he possessed a strange skill of using, of classifying facts, which we lacked' For notwithstanding our utter incapacity to produce anything like Hamlet and Othello see whatperfect reception this art and immense knowledge of life and liquid eloquence find in us all." Then again he says ' The Bacon, the Spinoza, the Hume, Schelly, Kant, or whoever propounds to you a philosophy of the mind, is only a more or less awkward translator of things in your consciousness which you have also your way of seeing, perhaps of denominating.' These thoughts help to give one hope and self-respect so that we dare lift our eyes to the far places where the great masters of thought dwell, and no longer timidly and rudely, we feel we are given leave to approach and partake of the wonderful intellectual feast that is spread for us all, a feast at which all are made welcome and the humblest is not excluded save of his own wish. It is thrilling and splendid to realise that feeling of equality which comes to us as we grasp a great thought and are for the time being at one with its ennobling. No longer finite creatures of Time, we at that moment, at any rate know we are part of the immortal and Universal Thought, it is the joy of joys the satisfaction of satisfactions and we may well say with the poet

Go speed the Stars of Thought
On to the Shining goal
The Sower scatters broad his seed
The wheat must strewes is souls.'

It is difficult to find adequate words in which to express our gratitude to Authors and their Books, or to describe with Justice the place they occupy in our lives and the important part they play in the growth of our souls and minds. Happily both poets and prose-writers have written very beautifully on this subject and their worlds are worth remembering. Among the Poets Proctor has written in a particularly charming way about his books. He says :—

' All round the room my silent servants wait
My friends in every season bright and dim '
Angels and Seraphim
Come down and minister to me, sweet and low,
And spirits of the skies all come and go
Early and late.'

Another poet writes in a gay strain of his love of reading when he says :

' Oh for a book and a shady nook
Either in doors or out
With the green leaves whispering overhead
Or the street cries all about
Where I may read all at my ease
Both of the new and old
For a jolly good book whereon to look
Is better to me than gold.'

This verse reminds us of the Eastern poet Omar Khayyam when he says his idea of happiness is :—

' A Book of Verses underneath the Bough
A jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness
Ah, Wilderness were Paradise enow

It is the poet's gift to give us a beautiful thought in pithy and concentrated phrases, but a prose-writer, Sir John Lubbock, whose words I should like to read, has elaborated the idea of a wilderness becoming a Paradise through the possession of books. We may sit in our library he says and yet be in all quarters of the earth. We may travel round the world with Captain Cook or Darwin, with Kingsley or Ruskin, who will show us much more perhaps than ever we should see for ourselves. The world has no limits for us ; Humboldt and Herschel will carry us far away to the mysterious nebulae, far beyond the sun and even the stars ; time has no more bounds than space ; history stretches out behind us, and geology will carry us back for millions of years before the creation of man, even to the origin of the material Universe itself. We are not limited even to one plane of thought. Aristotle and Plato will transport us into a sphere none the less delightful because it requires some training to appreciate it. We may make a library, if we do but rightly use it, a true paradise on earth, a garden of Eden without its one drawback, for all is open to us, including and especially the fruit of the tree of knowledge for which we are told that our first mother sacrificed all the rest. Here we may read the most important histories, the most exacting volumes of travels and adventures, the most interesting stories, the most expressive poems, we may meet the most eminent statesmen and poets and philosophers, benefit by the ideas of the greatest thinkers, and enjoy all the greatest creations of human genius.'

Then Petrarch has written of books in somewhat the same strain. ' I have friends" he says "whose society is extremely agreeable to me; they are of all ages, and of every country. They have distinguished themselves both in the cabinet and in the field, and obtained high honours of their knowledge of the sciences. It is easy to gain access to them, for they are always at my service, and I admit them to my company and dismiss them from it, whenever I please. They are never troublesome, but immediate answer every question I ask them. Some relate to me the events of past ages, while others reveal to me the secrets of Nature. Some teach me how to live, and other how to die. Some, by their vivacity, drive away my cares and exhilarate my spirits ; while others give fortitude to my mind, and lesson me the important lesson how to restrain my desires, and to depend wholly on myself. They open to me, in short, the various avenues of all the arts and sciences, and upon their information I may safely rely in all emergencies. In return for all their services, they only ask me to accommodate them with a convenient chamber in some corner of my humble habitation, where they may repose in peace; for these friends are more delighted by the tranquility of retirement than with the tumults of society.'

Charles Lamb, the kind hearted humourist, has something to say as to appropriate seating for these friends of all times and season. He says "Go to strong-backed and well bound is the desideration of a volume. Magnificence comes after. This, when it can be afforded, is not to be lavished upon all kinds of books indiscriminately. I would not dress a set of Magazines, for instance, in full suit. This disabuite or half-binding is our costume, of Shakespeare, or a Milton, it were more foppery to lock out in gay apparel. The possession of them confers no distinction. The exterior of them, strange to say, raises no sweet emotions, no tickling sense of property in the owner. Thomson's Seasons, again, looks best a little torn, and dog's-eared. How beautiful to a genuine lover of reading are the sullied leaves, and worn out appearance, nay, the very odour of we would not forget, kind feelings in fastidiousness, of an old ' Circulating Library ' Tom Jones, or the Vicar of Wakefield ! How they speak of the thousand thumbs, that have turned over their pages with delight !—of the lone sempstress, whom they may have cheered after her long day's needle-toil, running far into midnight, when she has snatched an hour, ill-spared from sleep, to steep her cares, as in some Lethean cup, in spelling out their enchanting contents ? Who would have them a whit less soiled ? What better condition could we desire to see them in ? '

Now I confess to liking Lamb's genial love of the human element that invests a book that has been much handled and read, but every one does not think the same and I was struck with the exactly opposite sentiments expressed by Marie Corelli on lending libraries. This authoress can wield a writing of things above and apart from the world around her, rise to almost inspired heights, but when she writes of things that touch her personally she becomes warped and narrow, her dual manner of writing will to me at any rate be always a puzzle and a regret. This is what she says of books. "To read, as I take it, means to sit down quietly and enjoy a book in its every line and expression. Whether it be tragic or humorous, simple or ornate, it has been written to beguile us from our daily routine of life, and to give us a little change of thought or mood. It may please us, or it may make us sad it may even anger us by upsetting our pet theories and contradicting us on our own lines of argument ; but if it has taken us away for a time from ourselves, it has fulfilled the greater part of its mission and done us a good turn. Those who have really learned to read, are no encouragers of the Free Library craze. The true lover of books will never want to peruse volumes that are thumbed and soiled by hundreds of other hands, he or she will manage to buy them and keep them as friends in the private household. Any books, even the most expensive 'edition de luxe,can be purchased form few sailings. To borrow one's mental fare from Free Libraries is a dirty habit to begin with. It is rather like picking up eatables dropped by some one else in the road and making one's dinner off another's leaving. No book, clean and fresh from the bookseller's counter is worth half a dozen of the soiled and messy knock about volumes, which many of our medical men assure us carry disease germs in their too frequently flogered page,"

Well I suppose we all have a right to our opinion but it is rather diverting to compare two such diametrically opposed views. However if it is possible, the possession of a library, let it be big or small, is a rare delight and I agree with Cicero when he says thata room without books is like a body without a soul. Indeed something vital seems to be missing from a bookless room. People are very apt to judge of the owner of the room by looking at the quality of the things he has gathered round him and if there are no books the critic has lost an important clue, for it has been said show me a man's books and I will tell you what manner of man he is.

There seems so much to say about books in general that I have not yet touched on many of the various branches of reading. Magazines and newspapers for instance are a literary world in themselves. Magazines I look upon as dangerous delights. The short stories and articles are often but froth and bubble, but they are so alluring that it is hard not to fall into temtation and waste precious time in reading them. To be addicted to continually reading short stories and magazine articles has as bad as effect on the brain as dram drinking has on the body. Of course there are plenty of serious magazines, out they do not seem to cross our path nearly so frequently as those prettily illustrated, gay looking periodicals that are sent out in tar world in such numbers at the beginning of every month. News papers have quite a different character and wield an immense power in the world for good or evil the Editors of one big newspaper, one might say without exaggeration hold the destiny of the world in their hands at times. If a war impends for instance they set the currents of men's minds towards peace or strife as they wish, for the mass of mankind are as sheep who yearn to have a shepherd and are thankful to be given a definite lead. We are fortunate that the sons of our leading papers are high and that they are no upholder of evil but throw their weight on the side of what is good and true. Their Editors are shepherds of mankind with whom we may not always agree but whom we may admire and appreciate. Women are not supposed to be great readers of newspapers and I think this is a pity. Our lives are so made up of small issues and little necessary details that it is most important for us to guard our lives from being hemmed in by trivialities. I should much like to see all women take a keen interest in great political questions and world-wide problems of all kinds. Their thoughts and criticism are without a doubt needed. See how all through nature born in the animal and in the vegetable world perfection and completeness can only be obtained where the male and female element are both present, and when each gives their different properties to making the finished whole. So in the world of thought the man's brain and the woman's brain must each give their quota to make a complete world of thought, and if the feminine element lacks in perfection then the whole structure of human theories and human practice is weakened. And is more especially behoves all women who have sons or who hope to have sons, to take a very wide interest in all social and political subjects. For the little boy is only the finished man in miniature and he looks on his mother and father, but perhaps more especially on his mother as the fountain of all wisdom. and it is for her to sow the seeds of right-thinking on all subjects, precious seeds that will bear fruit hereafter. The impressions formed during the first ten years of our life cling to us, we all know, with an extraordinary tenacity and those ten years are a woman's great opportunity, so let her try and gain all possible wisdom and knowledge from the World of Human Interests, from nature and from books so that she may use that opportunity for her son's good, and beyond the personal good he, her think of the world's salvation and how she by sending out even one strongly equipped man to fight a good fight in the difficult battle of life, is doing her share towards enlarging the bounds of righteousness and strengthening the Voice of Truth.

Lady Jehangir proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer saying : "It gives me great pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to Mrs. Muir Mackenzie for her pleasant and intellectual lecture. I admit it is beyond me to make any remarks on such a clever paper as the one we have just heard, but I feel I must say on behalf of all present here how much indebted we feel to Mrs. Muir Mackenzie for having taken so much trouble on our behalf amidst her numerous engagements. This Association is lucky in enlisting the sympathy of Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, for members of the Association want the sympathy of such as she and I feel sure I express the sentiments of all when I say she has not only given us great pleasure this afternoon, but her kind thought in volunteering to give us this lecture has touched our hearts.

The company adjourned to tea and refreshments and then dispersed."

JUBALPORE NOTES.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

JUBULPORE, March 15.

We have now got into the summer months, but the mornings are mild and cool, and the nights after 10 p. m. positively chilly, so that the putting away entirely of warm covering cannot be done.

We have had quite a storm of Conferences and Commissions, for the Bishops of Nagpur and Lucknow and a host of Chaplains from various parts of India have been here holding meetings and conferences in connection with church matters ; and the members of the Assam Labour Inquiry Commission under Mr. B. Robertson, I. C. S., C. I. E., are now here and taking evidence.

Some of the enterprising members of the Phœnix Club gave a dramatic entertainment on the 26th ultimo. Where everybody did so well it is difficult to give praise to individual actors and singers. The Moharrum and Holi festivals have passed off without any casualties or events worth recording. Harvesting operations are in full force all over the District. I am thankful to say there is no plague in the Town or Cantonment, though small-pox has been rather bad in some quarters. The Jabalpur public at large are glad to welcome back Colonel and Mr Quayle. Colonel Quayle I.M.S., was here for many years as Civil Surgeon and begot the confidence and love of everybody, rich and poor. We are at the same time sorry to have lost Major Hendly I.M.S., who officiated for Colonel Quayle during the latter's absence on furlough and won golden opinions. There has been a change of Jail Superintendent. The question of the appointment of a Municipal Secretary hangs fire.—Truly our civic administration is a net work of problems which it would appear are knotty that the Motor-Car system of reaching the goal of solution cannot as yet be applied. Sellers of imported foreign spirit, and wines are having a high time of it in consequence of the duty being raised from Re 6 to 7 per gallon. Landlords are also having a good time of it at the expense of their tenants, for now that the European population of Jabalpore has increased and is increasing house accommondation is at a discount, and people have to take whichever house or tenement they can get, so that landlords being aware of the demand dictate their own terms which a tenant has to tumble to or leave alone.

THE INDIAN HOME RULE SOCIETY.

The first Annual General Meeting of the Indian Home Rule Society was held at ' India House ' Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, London, N., on Saturday, the 24th of February. It was attended by many Indian gentlemen and among those present were several Indian ladies.

The Secretary read the Report for the year which showed that 117 members had joined the Society. Referring in particular to the scholarship and Travelling Fellowships, the " Indian Sociologist " the institution of " India House ", and the founding of the Indian Lectureships, all originating from the President and helping in a practical manner the objects of the Society.

The three Indian Travelling Fellowships offered this year by Mr. S. R. Rana were gratefully acknowledged, and the Report indicated that the Society had made a satisfactory progress in all its work during the past year.

Mr. G. V. Godfrey, an Indian gentleman from South Africa moved the adoption of the Report and Dr. U. K. Dutt of Cambridge while seconding it said that it was a very hopeful and cheering record of a year's work. It was not expected that much could be accomplished in the first year of the existence of the Society. He insisted that the members must work hard and that their first resolve should be not to take service under the British Government.

After the Report was unanimously adopted, the President (Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma) addressed the meeting He said that he would tell the members at the very outset that it had never been his principle to request anybody to join the Indian Home Rule Society. It was no good entreating people to follow an advanced movement if they were not prepared to make the requisite sacrifices since real acceptance must involve real sacrifice. He however rejoiced to note that the Society had met with encouragement and sympathy from various unexpected quarters, notably from the Press of India. He referred in terms of admiration to the services rendered by " New India " of Calcutta, " The Kesari, " Mahratta " and " Kal " of Poona, " The Carlyle " of Rajamundry " The Punjabee " of Lahore and some other organs of public opinion in India, in connection he exhorted his hearers to work on the principle of self-help for the emancipation of their common country.

Mr. J. M. Parekh, Vice-President and Mr. J. C. Mukerji, Secretary, also addressed the meeting and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PRINCE DHULEEP SINGH CASE.

The Court of Appeal on Feb 27 gave judgment in an appeal by Mr. Salaman, trustee in bankruptcy of Prince Albert Jay Dhuleep Singh, against an order in Chambers of Mr. Justice Buckhill, dismissing as frivolous and vexatious an action against the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Salaman claimed that the Prince was entitled to arrears of the pension granted by the Indian Government to Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, the father of the Prince. A declaration that the pension descended to the Prince was asked for. Plaintiff also claimed an account of jewels, gold and silver articles, and articles of furniture seized by the soldiers in the employ of the East India Company, when the Punjab was annexed. It was contended on behalf of the Secretary of State for India that the matters referred to in the action were acts of State over which the municipal Courts had no control. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams agreed with Mr. Justice Buckhill in dismissing the action as frivolous and vexatious The statement of claim disclosed no cause of action The granting of terms by the East India Company to the Maharaja was an act of State as to which the Courts had no jurisdiction. Even if they treated the document referred to in the statement of claim as a contract or agreement it was perfectly clear it related to something given to the Maharaja for his life only and absolutely ceased on his death. It had been stated by plaintiff's counsel that there were certain other facts which had not been placed before the Court. Even though the appeal was dismissed counsel for plaintiff asked that an opportunity should be given for leave to amend the statement of claim. His lordship could not conceive what the additional facts were, but he thought the plaintiff might have leave to apply to amend within a limited time. Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton concurred. The appeal was accordingly dismissed, but leave to apply to amend the statement of claim was granted the plaintiff.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

A SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTION.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the members of the Parsee Cycling Club was held at the Club Tent on Saturday, when Dr. T. K. Nariman M. D. the president of the Club took the chair.

The minutes of the last General Meeting were read and confirmed

The Secretary Mr D. E. Patel being unavoidably absent Mr. C. N. Wadia was called upon to read the report of the Managing Committee for the year 1905-6.

The President on putting the report for confirmation spoke in very flattering terms and drew the attension of the members, present to the very prosperous condition of the Club and said that the club was every year making a move forward as appeared from the number on the roll which meet up to 181 and further added that a new feature was the enrolment of "two Ladies Cyclists as members of the Club. The funds of the club had gone up to Rs. 1,425-1/-10, all told and the club was in a position to pay off all its debts and was on an independent footing. Another feature of which the club could be proud was the "Sports" most successfully held under the auspices of the club, and he took opportunity of taking and congratulating all the members in general and Messrs. E. H. Major and P. D. Palmcote in particular.

The balance sheet and the report were therefore unanimously adopted. The next business was to vote a Gold Medal to Mr. Homjar for his unique record on the byks which was awarded unanimously. The members then, appointed the following office-bearers and the members of the Managing Committee for the year 1906-7 as follows:—President, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman M. D. Vice President, Mr. C. N. Wadia, M.A.LL.B. Vice President, Mr. R. S. Daver, Honorary Secretary Mr. F. H. Major, Treasurer, Mr. M. R. Edulkaka, Captain, Mr. H. R. Kapadia, Mr. P. D Palsukose, Vice Captain Mr J. D. Karani Billiard Secretary, Mr. E. P Sukhdiass, Managing Committee:—Messrs. A. E. Dalal D. E. Patel R. S. Moonshi, L. R. Subedar, J. G. Antia and J. N. Griffths.

The following is the report for the official year 1905-6.—Members—Total number of members on the roll on the first January 1905 was 116, viz., billiard 48, tent 26, ordinary 42 number resigned during the year 5, balance 111, number enrolled during the year 20, on 1st January 1906, total 131, viz., billiard 46, tent 24 ordinary 61, the noteworthy feature here being the enrolment of two lady members for the first time since the establishment of the club in the year 1897.

Funds :—The official year was begun with a total of Rs. 245-5-3, and by a careful and economical management of the Treasurer Mr. M. R. Edulkaka the funds were raised to :—Government Paper 3 1-2 per cent Rs. 200, Municipal Debentures 4 per cent Rs. 500, In bank Cama Memorial Fund Rs. 238-8 Sports Reserve Fund Rs. 287-9-3, Surplus Profit Rs. 75 ; General Fund Rs. 89-9-3, Cash in hand Rs. 13 3-10, Total Rs. 1,423-14-10.

Out of this the value of 34 remaining debentures and interest thereon were ordered to be paid, leaving a gross balance to the credit of all funds, Rs. 832-14-10. deduct Kama Memorial Fund Rs. 238-3 deduct Sports Reserve Fund Rs. 287-9-3, Rs. 556-1-6, to the credit of general fund Rs. 235-13-4.

Debentures :—As the remaining 34 debentures are now ordered to be paid up the club is entirely free from debt and boasts of a property valued as under :—Tent Rs. 400 Billiard Table and accessories Rs. 1500. Furniture.—Rs. 300.

Though the club was started so far back as in 1897, it was brought into prominence during the presidentship of Dr. S. K. Nariman from year 1901 through whose exertions supported by a set of zealous members, tent and billiard schemes were introduced. It was on his zealousness to omit that the present Vice President Mr. C. N. Wadia, had a very active hand in the management of the schemes above referred to.

Meetings :—During the official year 1905-6, 11 regular meetings of the members of the managing committee were called and one was held by a circular being a case of emergency.

Runs :—Since the last meeting in March 1905 no less than 10 runs were arranged the average attendance being 20. Messrs. D. E. Patel and H. R. Kapadia carried off the prizes awarded for attending the largest number of runs last year 1904-5. Billiard Tournament which had to be postponed was finished later in the year with the following results ;—1st prize won by Mr. P. D. Palamcote, 2nd prize won by Mr. S. E. Sahiar, 3rd prize won by Mr. P. S. Contractor.

Sports and Tour.—The special features of the year were the successful performance of cycle sports by the club and cycle record tour by Mr. Homeyar, a member, over an area of more than 2,000 miles in Upper India. Mr. F. H. Major for his untiring services in the sports and Mr. P. D. Palamcote for his perseverance in initiating them are specially thanked and rewarded by a special committee with gold medals. While Mr. Homeyar has been warmly recommended by the managing committee for a gold medal to be voted at the general meeting.

Auditing.—The managing committee has great pleasure in recording the services rendered by Mr. S. B. Billimoria in examining the books and balance sheet for the year ending 31st Dec. 1905.

Press.—The club's best thanks are due to the following English and Vernacular papers for publishing notices of the club runs in the sporting intelligence.—"Bombay Gazette" "Times of India" "Advocate of India" "Bombay Samachar" "Akbari Soudager" "Sanj Vertman.,,

In conclusion the Secretary begs to thank the retiring members of the Committee for the valuable assistance rendered during their term of office and with this he couples the name of their worthy President Dr. S. K. Nariman, who has untiringly been at the helm for years, and the Secretary believes he is echoing the voice of individual members when he says that Dr. Nariman has endeared himself by the suavity of his manners and courteous mingling.

HIGH COURT.—March 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

493-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Taju vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co

250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tejar vs sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadi G and Co

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs—Abdoola Haji Mahomed and another—Thakurdas and Co

852-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gungabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co Limited and others—Pestonji R and K B M and B and Hiralal S

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.
For Consent Decree

442-04—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Bhaijiand other vs Mahomed Yoonus Hafiz and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

646-05—Thakurdas and Co—Kerbali Mariam widow vs Aga Syed Mahomed Kazvini and another—Little and Co

121-05—M B Chothia Jasodabai widows and another vs Bhimji Nowji and others Matubhoy J and P

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

825-05—Khanderao S and L Bhoota Lunnoa and others vs Ramrao Mukandrao Sorabji and J

589-05—In person—Janabai widow vs Henry A H Payne and others—Pinto and Co

453-05—Hiralal D Moos Yooub vs Manilal Ajitrai—Bhaishunker K and G

688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs The Partnership firm of Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co

104-05—Unwalla P—Damodhar Dadoba Mantri vs Jammaba Alias Jonesai widow—Madhavji and K

382-05—Payne and Co—Hafiaboo widow vs Mahamed Cassum Mopad—Crawford S and Co (for postponment)

104-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji vs Kasumbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji K D Shroff

664-05—Juanderao S and L—Janardhan Hari vs Raojee Vinayekrao Jagunnath—Thakurdas and Co

345-05—Magnalal Jagdis—Rahim Valli Mahomed vs C A Elias and another—In person

711-05—Nadirshaw and Co—Gulbai Mowji vs Morarji Premji and others—Mulla and M

718-05—Mulla and Co—Kamardin Mahomed Ismail vs Latiff Faker Mahomed—Kanga and P

692-05—Thakurdas and Co—Premchand Raychand and others vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal—Bhaishunker K and G

25-05—Kanga and P—Pae Advocate General of Bombay vs Adamji Mahomedalli and another—K D Shroff

710-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotlal Mulchand and another vs Mohan Lalji Kayat—Dikshit D S

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott.
Long Causes

443-05—Payne and Co—Ardeser Byramji Limbowala vs Jamsetji Bujorji Khan M B Chothia

335-05—Captain and V—Champsey Purbat and others vs Surisham and Co—Malvi and—M

645—Bakr shna and —Aishabtoi widow and others vs Ahmed Mahomed Mutawvali and others—Ardeser H D and Co

495—Dikshit D—and S Keshav Laxmon vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D

638-04—K B Mehta—Narayan Hasoo and others vs Ananta Rama—M B Chothia

574-05—M B Chothia—Maisukhbai Fulchand vs Mulji Hurasraj and Co and others

603-05 819-05—Mirza and M—Wamanrao Wasudeo vs Dhaklibai widow—Payne and Co

80-05—Liza and M—Soondarbai widow vs Dhaklibai widow Payne and Co

22-05—Payne and Co—Bapoolal Lallobhai vs Dayaram Hurjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and J

831-05—Pestonji and K—Bhikaji Framji Khan and another vs Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and another Crawford S and Co

398-04—Mulla and Co—Gool widow vs Khatas Morarji and others—Bhai hunker K and G

821-05—Nadirsha and T—Mongilal Radhakisan and another vs Sungnchand Subhsukhand—Malv H M and B

800-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdoolbai Hoosen—Northbay vs Abdually Mahomedally and another—Little and Co

1-79 05—In person Mahbai widow vs Cursoo Unjey

166-04—Unwalla and P—Dasoo alias Bacaoo Abdul Sattar and another—Crawford S and Co (for consent)

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

According to a member of Pekin University, not even Greek is as "classic" a study as his native tongue. What is required for their State examinations is an intimate knowledge of the old literature including the Schu-king (history), the Schi-king (poetry), and the Li-ki (customs and manners). Not only must they be able to write the classical style with slavish fidelity and with no trace of originality in their ideas, but they must pass severe tests in the composition of poetry. My friend, indeed, thinks it would be a good thing for the classes in Chinese at the University and those in Japanese at the Municipal School of Commerce if they were compelled to acquire some classical culture by studying Confucian ethics from the sources. Chinese is doubly classic in that it is necessary to Japanese scholars, just as Arabic is to those who study Persian. It is clear that we are growing more in touch with the East. In the Manchester Municipal School of Commerce, which is said to have a longer list of subjects than any other similar school in Europe, there are twelve students studying Arabic and seven Hindustani, besides ten who take Japanese. So evident, indeed, is the growing interest that a mock resolution was recently passed by students of Owens College expressing their relief on learning that Chinese was not yet compulsory for the matriculation examination. The signs of the times are that it may soon be an optional subject. And a Siamese pupil of mine from Bangkok points out that Buddhism is making so many converts that Pali is sure to be extensively studied at an early date.

Two elderly men of the working class, who were obviously strangers to the institution, were making a tour of the Manchester Art Gallery the other day. They came in due course to the picture "When the Tide is out," by James Aumonier. It is the picture of a sun-bathed red-tiled fishing village above a broad beach on which fishers in blue smocks are standing over their dry boats and nets. Underneath the title is printed, as usually, in large letters, "City of Manchester," denoting the ownership. The visitors stood with puzzled looks. After a long scrutino, "City of Manchester—when the tides out !" said one. "Now I wonder where that could have been taken from. Ah that's exactly what I was thinking, said the other, apparently much relieved that his comrade had spoken first and with obvious truth. No, illumination came, and the two, after a renewed examination, passed on, still wondering and thinking.

In spite of this overwhelming testimony against him, the prisoner persisted in denying the charge and with the help of the Gates head Chef Constable he succeeded in finding nine witnesses in Leeds prepared to swear that he was in Leeds at the time of the robbery. Police inquiries in Leeds substantiated this. Curiously enough, it also happened that that Crowther had been served with a summons by a Leeds constable in connection with some trouble matter on one of the days when the real criminal was at Durham, and this constable supported Crowther's alibi in court. And this finally disposed case against Crowther. Did the real criminal give Crowther's name and town knowing of the resemblance between them, including the tattooing? Did he suicide and abscond to secure the circulation of his description? Or was it simply a series of coincidences?

Another case of mistaken identity, in which, fortunately, the mistake has been discovered before the victim was sent to gaol, has just been elucidated at the Gateshead Police Court. The story is a most extraordinary one. One night last month a Gateshead shop was broken into, and a day or two afterwards a man who spoke the name of Walter Crowther pawned one of the stolen watches at Durham. He then enlisted there in the same name and gave Leeds as his address but immediately absconded. Acting on this information and on the description of this Walter Crowther the police arrested a Walter Crowther of Leeds. He asserted his innocence, but first his photo and then he himself were identified by a woman as a man answering to the wanted man's description who had stayed at a Durham lodging house on the night of the pawning of the stolen watch there, and the identification was afterwards confirmed by two men from the lodging-house. A singular circumstance was that one of these witnesses said that the man who had been at the lodging-house was tattooed on the arm and the real Crowther voluntarily showed in court that his arm was tattooed.

In case the proposed treaty to save the Niagara Falls from destruction by the diversion of water above the Falls for power purpose should not be concluded it will be some consolation to this country to know that the American falls will run dry before the shrinkage of the river affects the Canadian falls at all. The lip of the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls and the bed of the river above them are some feet lower than the lip of the American falls and the bed of the river on that side of Goat Island. Consequently if the river were sufficiently depleted all the remaining water would take the lower course over the Canadian falls. As it is, nine-tenths of the 15,000,000 cubic feet of water that flows over the Falls every minute passes over the Canadian falls. The Canadian falls, by the way, are not entirely in Canadian territory. The boundary line divides them in half. But the American falls are entirely in American territory, and if they run dry the Americans will lose the distinction of possessing the highest waterfall (by about four feet) in the New World. In the Old World the Zambesi Falls are much higher, being 400 feet as compared with the 162 feet of the American falls of Niagara.

The policy of the open window, so fervently preached by the "Lancet," needs to be heard elsewhere than in railway carriages (writes a correspondent), By a paradox, which it is easy to parallel, it is just where fresh air is commonest that it is least appreciated. In the town, where the air is usually vile the cult of the big draught has a crowd of enthusiastic disciples. In the country, where the sanative breath of heaven blows untainted, there is no principle more zealously honoured in the breach. In obedience to the law that forbids us to love thing when they are cheap, village folk refuse to throw doors and windows open to the winds. I remember when I first went into country lodging I was dismayed to see that the window of my sitting-room would not open at all. It had never been opened since the house was built, and for a good reason—it was a mere solid frame of wood and glass. It is now a respectable window that shuts and opens, I have not lived utterly in vain.

Some few years ago a benevolent lady left a considerable sum of money to a Paris society for a special use. It was to provide a horse and man at the foot of many of the steep hills of Paris in order to give a gratuitous lift to other distressed and overburdened horses. A generous and kindly thought no doubt. Having daily and even nightly passed one of these horses for many months (writes a Paris correspondent), and never once having seen it at work, I inquired of the patient-looking man how often his services were needed. Not very often he replied ; carters don't seem to care about me ; they prefer to struggle on alone as long as they can. You see he whisp red it looks as if they had turned out with rotten cattle if they want my help. They are quite a proud lot.

An entertaining illustration (an extreme one, of course) of rural views on hygiene in Ireland (adds our correspondent) comes to mind from the west coast. One autumn day last summer as the end of a long day's tramp, I found myself at the door of a cottage on the lower slope of Silvermore just where the brown mountain dips into the blue sea. I purped asking for a cup of milk. Peat smoke filled the inter

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 16.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 1-2	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	100	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enhanced Bonus Paper	86 1-4	= + 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	29 13-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	29 3-8	= unchanged
Spot in New York	64 3-8	— — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin do.	20·47 1-2	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 5-8	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 do	= do
6 " " "	3 1-2 do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3-4 do	= do
7 day marker loans	3 3-4 do	= do

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	250,000
Gold to Bombay	30,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 4 1-2 March, demc quiet.
WHEAT—Quiet
MAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 41 1-4 — 1-4 A-M buyers quiet but steady
Brown 39 1-4 — 3-8 A-M buyers quiet but steady
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 3-8 + 3-8 A-M sellers steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-4
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Black Prince and India

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5·77 — 1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 23,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

Mar.-Apl. 5·53 —1	Apl.-May 5·60	May-June 5·62
June-July 5·64	July-Aug. 5·66	Aug-Sep. 5·63
Sep.-Oct. 5·51	Oct-Nov. 5·45	Nov-Dec. 5·45

Receipts at U S Ports	32,000
Do last year	23,000
Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Do. do Continent	16,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·15 + 10
Futures, month of March	10·35 + 11 a
Do. do. July	10·62 + 10

a Advanced early owing to bull support and short covering and tended to decline later in consequence of port receipts running above expectations.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 9-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of May	10·64 + 10
Do. do. July	10·79 + 10
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

Week's receipts at U. S ports	117,000	bales.
" exports to Great Britain	34,000	"
" " Continent	36,000	"
Stock at U S. ports	771,000	"
Stock at interior ports	mutilated	

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Strong and good demand. Total sold 1,021,000.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day. Good demand at last sale rate.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 16th March 1906 :—

Cotton	6,944	bales.
Wheat	62,316	cwts.
Linseed	5,432	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	549	do
Gingellyseed	2,211	do
Poppyseed	75	do
Groundnut	62	do
Castorseed	3,359	do
Rice	1,373	do
Myrabolams	2,695	do
Cottonseed	2,427	do
Mowraseed	6	do
Gram	1,801	do
Jeowar	800	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 37,600
Silver Bullion, Rs. 40,12,975
Gold Coin, Rs. 13,509
Ex s s Persia from London

BOMBAY, MARCH 17,

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s 4 1-32d to 1 4d
Bank Demand				1s 4 1-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.				1s 4 11 32d.
Do. 6	do.	do.		
French Francs 3	do.	do.	170	
Marcks 3	do.	do.	139	
Hongkong 30	Days Sight		149	
Shanghai 30	do		207 1-2	
Japan 30	do.		149 3-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99 0
1st Settlement, 30th March	99 1

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 15th March	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 16th Jan.	3	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs	a	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	13	0
Forward	8	3	6
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore April-May	6	12	0
Yellow Cawpore, do	7	3	0
Yellow Guzerat do	7	5	0
POPPYSEED—Tone dull.			
Ready	7	14	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	34	0	0
INGELLYSEED—Tone steady			
Khandeish	47	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	46	8	0
25 do. do	45	8	0
50 do. do	44	8	0
Black Kutnee	42	0	0
HEAT—Tone dull.			
White Delhi April-May	4	15	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	8,000 Bales
Imports	3,000 "

Mar.-April 5·52 +4	April-May 5·54 +4	May-June. 5·56 +4
June-July 5·58 +4	July-Aug 5·70 +4	Aug.-Sept. 5·67 +4
Sept.-Oct. 5·55 +4	Oct.-Nov. 5·50 +4	Nov.-Dec. 5·49 +4

COTTON.—The local market is firmer and the rate for M. G, Broach for the settlement has advanced Rs. 2 to 3. In other descriptions there is a moderate inquiry from exporter and mills, and there is rather more business doing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine. F.-G.	Good Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	189 181	Ready.
Bengals(M.-G.)Ry. terms	194 184	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	193 183	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	210 207	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	205 198	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	207 200	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	204	do.
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	210 204	do.
Karanja do. (M.-G.)		do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)		do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	217 211	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	226 216	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	265 261 259	do.
Surat (M.-G.)	235	do.
Ysotmal (M.-G.)	219 213	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	208 196	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	253	25, May
Westerns	233	do.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The Local Manager of the National Bank of India Ld., received on Saturday from his Head Office, London, the following telegram :—

Net Profits for the year including sum brought forward from last year amount to about £2,06,050. The Directors propose to pay a Dividend for the half year at the rate of 10 per cent together with 2 per cent Bonus making 12 per cent per annum for the year, to place £25,000 to credit of Reserve Fund (in addition to sum added in September thus making it now £5,50,000), to pay £5,000 to credit of Officers Pension Fund and writing off Premises account £10 000, leaving about £69,010, to be carried forward to next account.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, Rowlands, Hatton Garden, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Toiv, 740 tons, Captain J Enger, sailed yesterday for Singapore &c, with a general cargo

THE steamer Katanga, 2150 tons, Captain J McBride sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast

THE B I S N Co's steamer Novasa, 1945 tons, Captain C F Evans, sailed yesterday for Akyab, in Ballast

THE P and O Co's steamer Pekin, 2622 tons, Captain W R Lemare sailed on Saturday for Kolee, with a general cargo

THE steamer Craigearn, 1947 tons, Captain B C Edmonds sailed on Saturday for Ginoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2223 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mosaffari 1337 tons, Captain S L Meloney, F R G S, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah, with pilgrims

THE steamer Birkhall 2738 tons, Captain H Jones, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Barry 15th February with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Firoozi, 2105 tons, Captain H F Hill arrived in harbour on 16th inst from Jedah, 4th March, with a number of pilgrims

THE steamer Clematis 3329 tons, Captain E L Davies arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 5th March with a cargo of coal.

THE Florio Rubattino S and N Co's steamer Capri, 2717 tons, Captain G Belsito, sailed on Saturday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colobaria 3126 tons, Captain W H Walleys arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Rangoon, 7th March, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E B Hirst arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persean gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Virawa 2176 tons, Captain R B Kedahi arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, 25th February, with a general cargo and passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1944 tons, Captain F Dewing, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Clayton and infant and Mr J Cowling as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Firoozi s	Hill	Jedah, Mar 4
17	Viraws s	Kedani	Moulmein, Feb 25
	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Jedah, Mar 4
	Astoh Hall s	McFee	Karachi, Mar 15
	Goiobaria s	Watkeys	Rangoon Mar 7
	Birkhall s	Jones	Barry Feb 15
18	Dwarka s	Hurst	Bareh Mar 11
	Clematis s	Davies	Calcutta Mar 5

DEPARTURES

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Macedonia s	Bennett	London
	Nuddea s	Dewing	Calcutta
17	Jumna s	Fenwick	Jedah
	Vinlobona s	Cabol	Moulmein
	Muttra s	Peak	Persian Gulf
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong
	Pekin s	Lemare	Kobe
	Craegearn s	Edmonds	Marseilles, &c
	Nevasa s	Evans	Akyab
	Kata ga s	McBride	Calcutta
18	Tolv s	Enger	Singapore

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Persia, for London
" Kalibia, for China, &c
" Virawa, for Calcutta, &c
" Aston Hall, for Manchester, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Names.	From
14	Aparima	E Slott	Dunedin
	Onsang	J T Davies	Hongkong
	Syria	D C Gregor R N R	London
	Baron Innerdale	J G Fullerton	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

15	Wallace	W Smith	Bombay
	Sardinia	C C Talbot R N R	London
	Reichenfels	G Kenneweg	Boston and New York

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel	From
13	Ayuthia	Bangkok
16	Tannenfels	Antwerp

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

16	E F Ferdinand	Calcutta
17	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
17	Marq Bacqueham	Trieste
18	Clan Maclean	Liverpool
19	Fawell	London
21	Rabenfels	Antwerp
24	Nurani	Bombay
25	Markaburg	London
25	Umzinto	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N steamer Avoca, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, arrived in London on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, left Suez on the evening of the 15th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left Suez on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Australian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden on the afternoon of the 16th instant and is due here on the 22nd instant in the morning.

The Same Co's steamer Gisela, left Trieste for Bombay on the 15th instant and may be expected here about 31st instant

The German East Africa Line steamer General, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 16th instant, via Mombassa and Goa

DAILY EXPORTS, MAR. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s s—5437 cwt myrabellams A Khimji; 50 bales Cotton Glassbrook Tolpal and Co; 3500 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co; 1230 cwt oil cakes New Mofussil and Co; 296 bales hides M J Joomabhoy and Co; 30s cwt gun metal Killiet Mixon and Co; 27 bales goat hair and wool M H Mahamood & Co; 32 bales cotton cuttings and waste M Luximdas and Co; 1000 cwt myrabellams N Abdulsatar and Co; 75 cwt old scrap metal R Kerobai

FOR MANCHESTER.

Aston Hall s s—1900 tons manganese ore B A Willes
Massilia s s—1 bale twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s s—125 cwt oilbeanum N A Satar and Co—50 bales cotton Peter de Saone and Co

FOR GIJAN.

City of Bombay s s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Trafalgar s s—100 bales hemp G Madowji; 1900 cwt ginzellyseed A Blaicheck and Co; 1000 cwt crushed bones crofts Mody and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s s—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR BREMEN.

Marunfels s s—324 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKERK.

Unvalosi s s—4000 tons manganese ore R A Willis

FOR HAMBURG.

Martenfels s s—230 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 230 bales cotton Sy J C Tadiwalla; 113 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon s s—90 cwt sharkfins K N Miani; 100 bales twist M B Kaisha; 125 bales twist Tata and Co; 1 bale piece goods E D Sassoon and Co; 78 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 31 cwt sharkfins K N Miani

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon s s—100 bales twist M B Kaisha; 332 bales twist N J Abraham
Delhi s s—2600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist Phirozsha B Petit and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon s s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MOJI.

Glenlyon s s—300 bales cotton M B Kaisha

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over nearly the whole of the reporting area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum has been from 5° to 15° below normal at Poona, Surat, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Neemuch Cawnpore, Agra and Sirsa and the minimum 5° to 15° at Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Raipur, Saugor, Veraxal, Cawnpore and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Bellary and the lowest 53° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the Madras Presidency and at Cochin, Mormugao, Bijapur, Raipur, Neemuch and Sirsa.

Rain.—Raipur reports about two inches and a quarter.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure exists at and about Surat, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Bhavnagar Para and Khandwa, but it hardly affects weather. Hence weather continues generally fine. The rapid fall of barometer shows disturbed weather conditions over the Persian area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SAN FRANCISCO AND HINDUISM.

"MAY the Absolute Bless All" is the inscription over the entrance to the Vedanta Mission at 2115 Filbert street, the first temple in the Western world for the propagation of the Hindu philosophy and religion, for Vedanta is both, and yet Swami Trigunatita, the resident priest, says :

"Vedanta is neither a philosophy nor a theology nor religion, neither a science nor a system of faith nor a theory; neither is it a scripture, nor a code of laws nor a discipline; neither an object nor a subject nor an idea. Neither is it made by man, by sage nor by prophet. It is not made at all; it is ever existent. It is neither of this age, nor of the by gone golden age alone. It is neither of this world alone, nor of the sun or the moon nor of even heaven alone. Vedanta is said to be, for that reason infinite and eternal. It is the philosophy of philosophies, the religion of all religions, and the science of all sciences. It is the end and aim of all these. It is the very terminus of everything, nay, it is beyond all. It is the knowledge after which all philosophies, all sciences, all religions have ever been searching.

"The very word vedanta means the end of all knowledge. It is composed of two simple Sanskrit words veda and anta. Veda is derived from the Sanskrit word vid, to know veda means knowledge. Anta means the end. Vedanta means the end or goal of all knowledge or wisdom, the finality of all things the great conclusion of all arguments. It leads any person to the realization of the great ultimate abeolute Truth."

So discoursed Swami Trigunatita in the office of the mission, a new two-story frame building at the corner of Filbert and Webster streets. There is nothing to distinguish the building from other two-story flats save the entrance to the temple on Filbert street, where there is a vestibule of white marble under an arch after the Hindu style of architecture and above it mosaic work bearing the inscription quoted. The auditorium will seat probably 150 persons. At one end is a small frostrum containing a chair for the lecturer and back of it is a life-sized oil painting of Ramakrishna, he whom the Vedantists call "Master."

Swami Trigunatita is short and rotund, with the swarthy skin of his race. "I was educated in Calcutta," said he, "and when I took holy orders, I was obliged to put away all secular things, and with it I put away my English, which I am now recovering. Up to a few years ago the Hindoos never preached their religion to other countries or peoples, and, owing to this fact, we were misrepresented by the clergy of other nations and races. It was Ramakrishna who suggested the idea of missions, and it was followed. I was one of the missionaries selected. Vedanta is preached in centers, as we term them, but this is the first established mission in the Western world. At present we have about fifty enlisted members, but I may say we have many admirers. Our members raised the fund with which to erect this temple. We have many inquirers both from the Catholics and the Protestants."

Asked for a definition of Vedanta that would mean something to the lay mind, he said:

Vedanta is philosophy applied to practical life, it is religion based on practical philosophy.

Then, with reverent enthusiasm, he talked of the Vedas, the oldest literature in the world. It has been traced back 4,0 0 years. It is written in the original Sanskrit, and Sanskrit is the mother of all written languages.

Our Gita, said he, was written 2000 years before the birth of Jesus of Nazareth yet in many places in your New Testament the words are identical with that of the Gita of 2000 years before. We believe in Jesus of Nazareth, but not as the Christians do. We do not name him, and we believe him only one of the many incarnations of God. The Jesus of Nazareth of the Christians was educated in India. If you are familiar with his life you will know that there is a blank in his life from his youth until he had grown to manhood, until he began his teachings. Those year unaccounted for were passed in India. Notovitch the Russian explorer and author found a manuscript in an underground library in Thibet that told of the work and studies of Jesus of Nazareth.

There was an absence of incense odors, no robes of the mystic were to be seen there was no air of mysticism, only a rotund little priest in the blue serge suit of an American business man, sitting by a roll-top oak desk—yet there was something eerie about it all, and his black eyes burned and flashed as he talked smoothly, pleasantly and familiarly about men who died from 2,000 to 4,000 years ago as though he were giving notes for the obituaries of men who died the other day.

The formal dedication of the first Hindoo temple to be erected in America for the propagation in this country of the Vedanta philosophy was celebrated on January 8, at the new auditorium of the local order at 2115 Filbert street with appropriate ceremonies before a throng of curious and interested spectators, who filled the hall to the doors and overflowed upon the side-walk long before the hour set for the exercises. Many were attracted by a genuine interest in the Vedant faith but many more were attracted by the expectation of beholding some form of Eastern mysticism or symbolism in the dedicatory ceremonies. The ceremonies, however, were very simple, the only touch that at all resembled Orientalism being the robe and stanic of Swami Trigunatita, expounder, missionary and lecturer of the Vedanta philosophy. The auditorium decorations were simple, a few ferns and greens being festooned about the walls.

The ceremonies were opened by C. F. Petersen, president of the San Francisco Vedanta Society, who devoted a few words to a general introduction regarding the Vedanta society in San Francisco, which has grown in the past five years from a membership of twenty to a membership of over sixty. Albert Wollberg followed with a brief talk as to the desire of the society to welcome the public to its meetings. Then followed the prayer of Rama Krishna, which the devotee, of the faith adresses to God. After music came a short lecture by Swami Trigunatita on the ideals of the Vedanta philosophy—"San Francisco Chronicle."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards,	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	21	16	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	43	32	57
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	3	17
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	10	50
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	5	16
G Mahim and Worli	7	5	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	27
Total	94	76	241
Same date last year	101	96	235

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Death
8	1

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards:	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	4	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	24	20	48
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	20	19	36
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	1	10
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	23	65
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	20
G Mahim and Worli	11	9	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	15
Total	100	82	234
Total plague deaths to date	306 704	2,231	827
Same date last year	100	99	203

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Death
5	1

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is a general opinion that the subject of physical training lends very decidedly towards overstatement; and ludicrous exploitation in current discussions if the human organism be subjected to the action of filthy air from the moment of birth continuously onwards, if into it there be inserted none but improper food, if it scarcely ever endure the impact of direct sunlight there are no known therapeutic means by which at ten or fifteen years the damage done can be removed. So long as we have overcrowding, drink, and the devil in all his tangible forms, we are assuredly without any prospect of curing or of preventing the wretched physical state of a large percentage of our population. Neither games, nor athletics nor gymnastics, nor Indian clubs can take the place of fresh air and sunlight and clean, wholesome food. I will go further, and make an accusation against myself. It is that my mind is presumably of so unpleasant a temper that I can never quite rid myself of the suspicion that not a few of those who loudly trumpet this panacea have ulterior interests of their own. One should be candid and humble, I suppose and I must confess to this doubtless discreditable opinion.

Nevertheless, it is well that one should exercise one's muscles. Curiously enough, it is not well on the old grounds. Other things being equal, the survival of the fittest use to mean, I doubt not, the survival of the fleshiest—the most muscular. The struggle for existence being now waged on the plane of brain rather than brawn mind rather than matter or muscle, the object of muscular exercise has been modified. To possess big muscles is not an end in itself unless one be an artist's model, an athlete, of a fool. On the countrary, we nowadays exercise our muscles either for the excellent reason that the process gives us some fun—whether the dreary delights of dumb-bell exercise or the joy of saving a boundary—or because we realise that our physical health will be benefited thereby, and because we find that our mental health is at the mercy of our physical health. The possession of healthy muscles, once an end in itself is now a means to an end. But that end is so important for us all, individually and nationally, that the means demands the most careful study.

On these grounds one may welcome a very interesting course of lessons which is being conducted at the South-Western Polytechnic by the head of its physical training staff, Fraulein Wilke, under the name Experimental Physical training Class. The students are mainly teachers and medical men and women, and they are expected to take part in the exercises themselves in order more fully to judge the merit of the work. The question is, what is the best method of physical training for English needs? For myself, I think the last three words are superfluous, being imperfectly persuaded that racial differences are such as to necessitate them. I fancy that the best method of physical training for a Negro, a Jap, a Teuton, health being assumed in each case, would be one and the same. Week by week the class is systematically studying pure Swedish gymnastics for the child and as modified for the adult; the new Board of Education syllabus for elementary schools; German gymnastics worked on Swedish principles; and the question of the introduction of music and its utility. The whole idea of this class is eminently scientific. At the conclusion of the demonstration a discussion is initiated which has already elicited one or two pertinent criticisms. I am really of opinion that it should be possible thus to arrive at a system which, to quote the words of Fraulein Wilke, will duly take into account "the temperament, the climate, and the whole environment of the people to whom it is to applied.

On the question of music and, in general, of all influences which tend to ameliorate or alleviate the exercises—or shall we say render them still more exhilarating—I would strongly urge the psychological consideration. If Spencer succeeded in proving anything in the course sixty years is was; that pleasures are the correlates in general of healthy actions and pains of health-destroying actions in other words, asceticism is defensible only on the assumption that life is not worth living. Now every accessory which tends to increase the pleasure of physical exercises is itself a means of health that is why it is better to make even a fuzzy four on the cricket field than to swing dumb-bells in a lonely bedroom. Furthermore, the exhilarating influence of music has been proved up to the hilt in psychological laboratories. One lady severely commented the other week upon the lamentable circumstance that the music distracted the mind from its concentration of attention upon the matter in hand—a fortunate circumstance, I should say, when the matter in hand is a dumb-bell—and that it tended to detract from the disciplinary value of the exercises. These objections may be true; For myself: I should regard them as final arguments in favour of the employment of music. And in any case whilst I fancy that the odd-number symphonies of Beethoven might indeed distract one's mind, the music suitable for these cases is perhaps, not exhaustively intellectual.

Calcium carbide is now well known to the public owing to the industrial use of acetylene gas for domestic lighting and for motor lamps. It will be interesting to recall the circumstances attending the discovery of this compound, and to say something on the geological speculations to which this and kindred discoveries have led. Calcium carbide is made from lime and carbon. These ingredients are heated together in an electric arc, which is suitably boxed in, to avoid, as far as possible, loss of heat by conduction and radiation. Such an arrangement constitutes what is called an electric furnace. Carbon, at the very high temperatures thus attained, is able to take oxygen away from lime, leaving the metallic base of lime, called calcium. This metal at once combines with more of the carbon, forming calcium carbide.

The discovery was made about the same time by Moissan, the celebrated French chemist and by Mr. T. L. Wilson, in the United States. The way in which Mr. Wilson first observed the generation of acetylene from carbide was somewhat dramatic. His object in trying the experiment was to obtain, not calcium carbide but calcium. Failing to obtain the metallic regulus which he had hoped for he threw the residence of the experiment into a bucket, which happened to contain some water intending to pay no further attention to it. This process of rejection we may remark is of very common occurance in a chemical laboratory; indeed chemical investigation has been described with a good deal of truth, as a roundabout way of throwing good chemicals down the sink. This case, however, was an exception. Mr. Wilson noticed the very peculiar odour of acetylene now so familiar and soon traced it to the bucket containing the rejected material. Acetylene soon became of commercial importance.

Calcium carbide is only one of many similar compounds prepared and analyzed by M. Moissan, who has been a leader in developing the chemical possibilities of the electric furnace. Many of these give off acetylene when treated with water, but others give different products. Aluminium carbide gives off a hydrocarbon compound less rich in carbon than acetylene—namely, methane. This gas is familiar under the name of marsh gas; it is given off by rotting vegetation, and may often be seen to rise to the surface in bubbles when the bottom of a stagnant pool is stirred with a stick. M Moissan obtained the carbide of uranium, a rare metal which has excited much interest of late, in quite a different connection. This compound has the interesting property of yielding a complex mixture of liquid hydrocarbon oils when treated with water.

A very similar mixture of oils is to be found in natural mineral naphtha, or petroleum. Crude petroleum contain a graduated series of products, many of them of the highest commercial importance. Beginning at the most volatile end of the series, we have methane or marsh gas, which rises from the ground in oil-bearing districts. Next, we have petroleum spirit, the light and easily-vaporised oil commonly called petrol in this country and used so largely for the propulsion of motor-cars. After this comes ordinary paraffin burning oil, then the heavier lubricating oils, finally solid products, vaseline and paraffin wax.

Now, what is the origin of these substances as they occur in Nature? The older view was that they resulted in some way from decomposition of vegetable and animal matter. It is highly probable that in some cases that is the true source. For varieties of shale or laminated rock are sometimes found which yield petroleum on distillation and which are closely associated with coal, as, for instance, in the coalfields of the South of Scotland. Now, coal is indubitably the product of decayed vegetation, and it can scarcely be doubted that the neighbouring oil shale is of similar origin. In other cases, however, and notably in the Russian oilfields at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, there is nothing in the way of coal or fossilized remains to suggest an organic origin for the petroleum. Professor Mendeleef, the discoverer of the periodic law of the elements, has boldly suggested that in these cases petroleum has been produced by the action of water on metallic carbides at great depths below the earth's surface.

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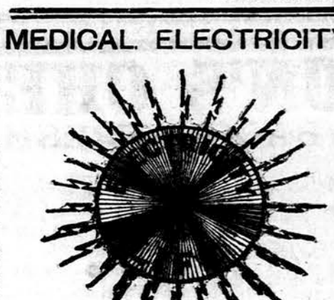

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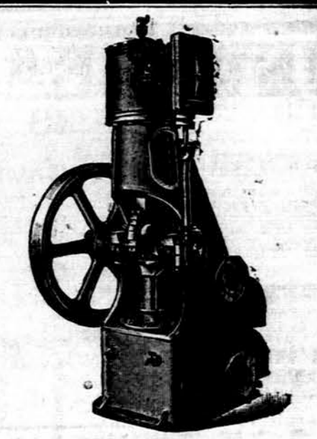

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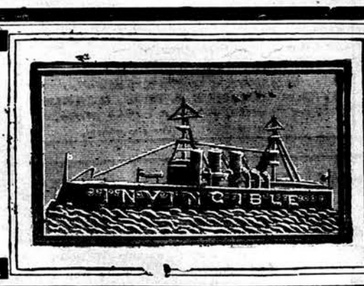

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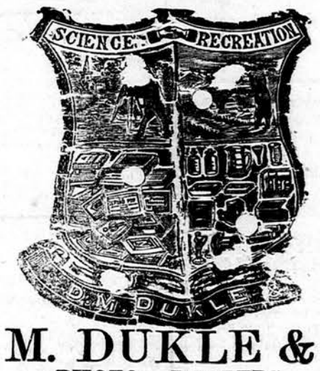

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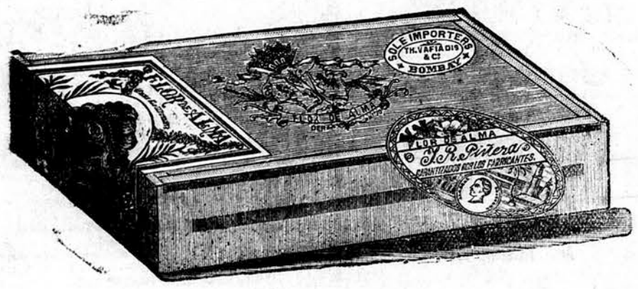

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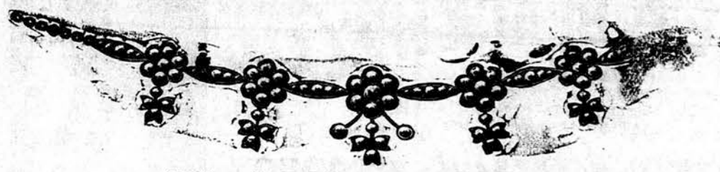
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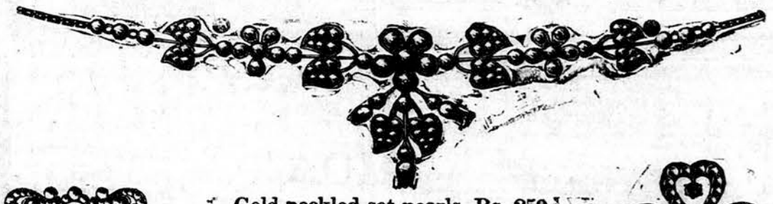
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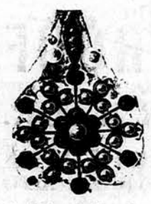
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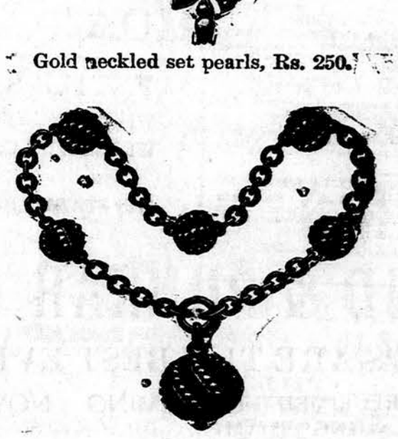
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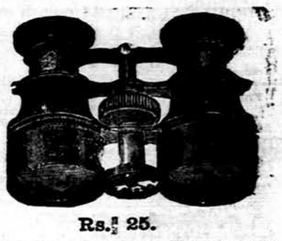

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